

indicating [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] in 1953, but he claimed he spoke critically of communism. He reportedly gave up his communist beliefs. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] free lance newspaperman, visited Castro in 1958.

[REDACTED] advised he was shown a document allegedly written [REDACTED] which was the strongest communist document he had ever seen. (For detailed information concerning [REDACTED] and the dissemination thereof see page B-5 of Appendix B) b7C

c. [REDACTED]

In 1949, Department of State furnished a list of names of alleged communists which appeared in "Excelsior," a Mexican newspaper. Included in the list was the name [REDACTED] who may be identical with this individual. In 1956, Department of State also advised that according to the Cuban Ministry of State [REDACTED] a Castro associate, had received military instructions from former military personnel of communist tendencies. b7C

[REDACTED] a registered agent of the Batista Cuban Government, wrote and published a document entitled "Report on Cuba," dated October, 1957. Information in this document reflected that [REDACTED] was a member of the Young Communist Party of Cuba. b7C

[REDACTED] A publication entitled "Carib" (Caribbean Anticomunist Research and Intelligence Bureau) dated July, 1958, described [REDACTED] as a "communist agent" whom the Government of Guatemala had forbidden to return to Guatemala. (For detailed information concerning [REDACTED] and the dissemination thereof see page B-7 of Appendix B) b7C

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d. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] On October 24, 1957, [REDACTED] advised our Washington Field Office that [REDACTED] was a member of the Young Communist League and a known courier for the communists. (For detailed information concerning [REDACTED] and the dissemination thereof see page B-8 of Appendix B) b7C

e. Ernesto Guevara Serna, also known as Ernesto "Che" Guevara,  
"Che" Guevara

[REDACTED] Guevara was in the United States from August 5, 1952, until September 2, 1952, and we conducted investigation concerning his activities during that stay based upon information furnished by State Department dated August 4, 1952, alleging Guevara made statement in the home of an American citizen in Venezuela to the effect he was a former communist and had received aid from communists in Peru and Colombia. At that time he indicated he adhered to communism and described himself as a "leftist," maintaining at the same time he was not a communist. Our investigation developed no information of a subversive nature during his stay in this country.

[REDACTED] In addition to the above allegations, information from Legal Attaché, Mexico, January 31, 1957, reflects Guevara had been denounced in Mexico City press in 1956 as being an Argentine communist leader and a Washington Capital News Service release January 12, 1959, set forth allegation Guevara alleged to have been a communist in the past. [REDACTED] in a statement to United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee on April 2, 1958, furnished information alleging Guevara as of June, 1956, was an active member of the Russo-Mexican Institute of Cultural Relations and believed to be the principal link between Castro and international communism. b7C

Information has also been furnished by other United States Government agencies in the past containing allegations of communism and communist sympathies on the part of Guevara. (For detailed information concerning Guevara and the dissemination thereof see page B-9 of Appendix B)

f. Camilo Cienfuegos y Gorriarán, also known as Camilo Cienfuegos

Legal Attache, Havana, on January 2, 1959, advised Cienfuegos was one of two Castro leaders who arrived in Havana to take control following the Batista Government's collapse on January 1, 1959. The other Castro leader was Ernesto "Che" Guevara, concerning whom information has been set out above. In 1956 our Legal Attache in Havana furnished information from Cuban sources to the effect that Cienfuegos was a communist agitator and had been arrested in the past as a member of the Communist Party. Based on this information from the Legal Attache on November 16, 1956, we instituted an active investigation to determine the nature of Cienfuegos' activities and contacts during a trip he had made to the United States from March to September, 1956. We developed no information indicating he had engaged in communist activities while here or had any connections with the Communist Party, USA. (For detailed information concerning Camilo Cienfuegos y Gorriarán and the dissemination thereof see page B-13 of appendix B.)

g. [REDACTED]

The Legal Attache, Havana, by letter dated December 18, 1957, advised that the article edited by Kenneth de Courcy which appeared in the December, 1957, issue of "Intelligence Digest" described [REDACTED] as a veteran of the Spanish Civil War. He was said to be the international liaison man for Castro's forces and to have had considerable

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experience in this work with various communist groups. According to the article, some people suspected he was the real political boss of the rebel movement. This public source material was not disseminated.

Washington Field Office furnished a memorandum dated May 16, 1958, together with enclosures, consisting of a statement made [REDACTED] to the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee on April 2, 1958. [REDACTED] attached to his statement a copy of a document entitled "Report on Cuba," dated October, 1952. b7C

Information in the publication "Report on Cuba" reflected that [REDACTED] was a former member of the Loyalist (Communist) Army in the Spanish Civil War. This information with enclosures was disseminated to the Department of State (State), [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and Records Administration Branch (RAB), Department of Justice, on May 19, 1958. b7D

The July, 1958, issue of "Carib" described [REDACTED] as a "communist agent" whom the Government of Guatemala had forbidden to return to Guatemala. This public source material was not disseminated. b7C

h. [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] New York City, advised our New York Office on January 22, 1959, he had received information from a reliable source in Havana that [REDACTED], who was appointed on January 21, 1959, as [REDACTED] the Organization of Cuban Workers had received five years training in Moscow. Disseminated 1-23-59 to State, [REDACTED] Immigration and military agencies. Our files reflect one [REDACTED] (not further identified) to have been affiliated with the Juventud Socialista (Cuban communist youth group) from 1944 to 1946 according to articles in the "Hoy," a Cuban communist newspaper. This information was set forth in four reports prepared by our b7K

Legal Attache from November 14, 1944, to September 23, 1946, and dissemination was made to State, Director of Naval Intelligence (ONI), and G-2, Department of the Army.

[REDACTED]

i. [REDACTED]

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"U. S. News and World Report" carried an article which stated that [REDACTED] is one of those back in power in the labor movement in Havana. The article stated an official of the U.S. Embassy said [REDACTED] "He's ruthless, wily, dedicated, extremely competent and he's a communist."

Information was received by our Legal Attache in 1945, from a reliable source [REDACTED], that [REDACTED] became a member of the Communist Party in 1930, and shortly thereafter became known as a militant communist. (This information was disseminated to State, ONI and G-2 on May 30, 1945.)

Other sources reported that in 1947 he occupied the post of [REDACTED] and was also a [REDACTED]

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of the Communist Party of Cuba on June 1, 1946. Information was also received that [REDACTED] was the [REDACTED]

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of the Communist Party of Cuba. (This information was disseminated to State, ONI, G-2 and [REDACTED] on March 17, 1947.)

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Information has been received  
from various sources in Cuba that [redacted]  
is publicly known in Cuba as the leading  
communist labor leader in Cuba. (This  
information was disseminated to State  
and [redacted] on April 9, 1954.)

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3. Indications of Overt Communist Sympathies by Castro Regime Since Overthrow of Batista Government

Legat, Havana, received information on January 6, 1959, from an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past that "Hoy," the official publication of the Cuban Communist Party, had resumed publication as of January 6, 1959.

Legat, Havana, advised that the Havana daily newspaper, "El Mundo," in its issue of January 6, 1959, advised that the National United Labor Front (Frente Obrero Nacional Unido) had been established and of the 22 members named to the Directorate of this organization, five were listed as Communist Party members.

The January 25, 1959, issue of the "Washington Post and Times Herald" contained an article attributed to the Chicago Daily News Service stating it had been learned that these five communists or procommunist labor leaders have been "reorganized out" of Cuban labor in the last few days and the Directorate was reduced to nine members. The article further stated "Castro has had communist support in his revolution, but he has also had strong support among conservative middle-class groups, and it was the fear of losing conservative support that led Castro to give his quiet blessings to the anticommunists in the reorganization of the Cuban labor movement."

The Washington Capital News Service release dated January 24, 1959, stated Fidel Castro has thrown out the communists who infiltrated the Cuban labor union leadership in the hectic first days of the Rebel victory. No additional specific information regarding this matter was furnished.

Legat, Havana, received information from an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past that when ex-President Fulgencio Batista fled Cuba on January 1, 1959, members of the Cuban Communist Party, operating openly as such, took over and controlled the operation of a police station in the Havana suburb of Regla during the four-day period following Batista's flight. On January 8, 1959, the informant advised the Cuban Communist Party was in the process of establishing a headquarters office in downtown Havana and would soon designate a national committee.

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Above data from Legat was disseminated  
upon receipt to State, [REDACTED] b1  
Internal Security Division and the military  
intelligence agencies on January 22, 1959.

[REDACTED]

Information was received from a reliable  
source [REDACTED] in Miami, Florida, on January 26, b2  
1959, that Guevara, mentioned above, is in command  
of Cabanas Fortress near Havana, Cuba. (This  
information disseminated to State, [REDACTED] INS,  
Internal Security Division and the military  
intelligence agencies on January 28, 1959.) b2 b11

Our files contain numerous allegations  
of past communist activities and sympathy toward  
communism on the part of Guevara as set forth above.

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[REDACTED] b1  
[REDACTED] b2

It is interesting to note that the January 14, 1959, issue of "Human Events" quoted the following article published in the Cuban newspaper, "Diario Las Americas," on December 31, 1958, the day before Batista left Cuba: "A new radio station, identifying itself as 'the voice of the Communist Party' called on all workers and members of the Partida Popular Socialista, the name which has been taken by the Communist Party in Cuba, to support the final struggles against the dictator. The announcer, after acclaiming the Soviet Union, called [REDACTED] 'Comrade Communist' and referred to the Argentine 'Che' Guevara (another leader of the rebel forces) as an 'outstanding communist and leader of the people.'" b7C

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~~SECRET~~4. Dispatch of "Worker" Envoy to Cuba by Communist Party, USA

A reliable source has advised that [REDACTED] "The Worker," an east coast communist weekly newspaper, departed the United States for Cuba on January 11, 1959, and planned to spend at least two weeks in Cuba. The source advised that [REDACTED] would contact representatives of the publication "Hoy," a communist publication in Cuba. Dissemination was made to State and [REDACTED]

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In addition to [REDACTED] present employment with "The Worker," our files reflect he has been a member of and active in the Communist Party since approximately 1930; has been employed by and written for numerous communist publications; has made numerous speeches before Communist Party and related groups; and has expressed strong pro-Soviet sympathies.

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The January 25, 1959, issue of "The Worker" carried a front-page article [REDACTED] dated at Havana. The article eulogizes the new Castro regime and its officials and condemns the former Batista Government, described as a "creature of our (U.S.) State Department." The article also denounces as "hypocritical" the protests that have been made, "primarily in the United States," against the executions of Batista officials and charges that Batista's ruthless dictatorship, including the killing of innocent women and children, was supported by United States manufactured planes and napalm bombs. According to [REDACTED] the Partido Socialista Popular (Communist Party of Cuba) played an "epic" and "selfless" part in the victory of Castro which [REDACTED] describes as a "national democratic resurgence" and as "the holy cause of the workers." He predicts that the heroine of his article, a young mother who joined the Castro forces after being cruelly beaten by Batista's police, will "doubtless" find that the Cuban communist newspaper "Hoy" makes "good sense" when she has the opportunity to read it.

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A reliable source [redacted] advised [redacted] on January 15, 1959, that copies of "The Worker" were being sent to every member of Congress, both Senators and Representatives, according to an announcement made [redacted]. b2

[redacted] It is not known whether this refers to the January 25, 1959, issue of "The Worker" mentioned above. It was also announced a specific letter was being sent to Senator Wayne Morse because, it was stated, "He has led the fight on this question of terror in Cuba." b7C

[redacted] The above information furnished by [redacted] was furnished to State, [redacted] the Department of Justice, and the military agencies on January 27, 1959. b2

##### 5. Possible Soviet Support

In the publication entitled "Human Events," issue of January 14, 1959, Fulton Lewis, Jr., the radio commentator, is quoted as reporting "last week" that "Russian subs have been operating off the south coast of Cuba and were seen to have unloaded large quantities of military equipment, guns and ammunition." The unknown writer for "Human Events" pointed out that some estimates as to the amount of help thus funneled to Castro would run as high as 5,000 tons of arms in recent months.

Navy was requested January 21, 1959, to furnish us any information received pertaining to the above allegations and on January 22, 1959, Navy advised it had received no information.

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On January 4, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that the Russian Government was making unusual overtures and putting pressure on the rebel government through unnamed Latin-American countries to have the Russians recognized and diplomatic relations established. She reported that the Cuban treasury was completely looted by Batista and his government when they left Cuba and that the new government was in dire need of money. She advised that the Russian Government through the governments of Costa Rica and Venezuela had offered unlimited funds to the new government but the new government was reluctant to accept this offer. This information has been disseminated to State Department, [REDACTED] and other interested agencies.

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A Washington Capital News Service release dated January 10, 1959, reflected that the Soviet Union had recognized the Cuban Government of Provisional President Manuel Urrutia on that date and that the Soviet President sent a telegram conveying "the wishes of the people of the Soviet Union for the success and prosperity of the people of Cuba."

The "Washington Star" in its issue of January 16, 1959, contained an article reflecting that the Soviet news agency Tass on January 16, 1959, defended Cuban leader Fidel Castro against American criticism of his forces' speedy execution of those they judge to be war criminals.

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6. Communist Party, USA, Interest in Current Cuban Developments

A reliable source on December 31, 1958, advised that [REDACTED] the Communist Party, USA, in discussing the Cuban Revolution on that date, asserted that the Communist Party, USA, supports Fidel Castro and is very happy about developments in Cuba. [REDACTED] alleged that while in the past there have been disagreements between Castro and the Communist Party of Cuba because the Cuban Party was opposed to terroristic acts on the part of Castro's followers, the disagreements have been straightened out and the Cuban Communist Party now has an "arrangement" with Castro. This information has been disseminated to the White House, Vice President Nixon, the Attorney General, State, [REDACTED] and the military agencies.

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Information was obtained from a reliable informant on January 2, 1959, that the New York State Communist Party intended to prepare and distribute copies of a leaflet in certain Spanish-speaking areas of New York City on January 2, 1959, congratulating the Cuban people on the overthrow of Batista. We promptly disseminated this information to State, [REDACTED] and other interested agencies on the same date. It was later ascertained on January 5, 1959, that the leaflets were actually not distributed as the plans in this connection were cancelled. This too received the same dissemination.

b2

On January 7, 1959, information was received from a reliable source regarding a meeting of top leaders of the Communist Party, USA, held on that date, at which a report was made.

"The Worker," an east coast weekly communist newspaper, regarding the current Cuban situation. According to [REDACTED] Fidel Castro has a united front arrangement with the working class and students in which the Cuban Communist Party actively participated. The rank and file of the trade-union movement in Cuba was led and influenced by the Cuban Communist Party. [REDACTED] related that the general strike in Havana was made possible through the action of the Cuban Communist Party and its strength in the trade-union movement. He said that communist strength in Cuba is centered around Havana. It was also related [REDACTED] that an unidentified individual who goes by the last name of [REDACTED] (phonetic) is a Communist Party leader who has great influence among the professional people in Havana. (Our Legal Attaché was instructed on January 12, 1959, to attempt to identify this

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individual but because of lack of identifying data, we have not learned his identity.) [REDACTED] also stated the strength of the Communist Party of Cuba is estimated to be 16,000 members, not including the youth who have a close relationship with the Communist Party.

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[REDACTED] further stated that the battle of Santa Clara, Cuba, was led by Party people and utilized Party tactics. It was indicated that there will be some sharp struggle in the future between Castro forces and the Communist Party of Cuba along ideological lines. It was also reported that [REDACTED] was a member of the Young Communist League, probably in Cuba, in 1946 during which year he traveled to Moscow to attend a world youth congress. (This undoubtedly refers to [REDACTED] concerning whom information has been set forth above.) This information was disseminated to the White House, Vice President Nixon, the Attorney General, State, [REDACTED] and the military agencies.

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A reliable source also advised that the National Headquarters of the Communist Party, USA, on January 19, 1959, received a cable from the National Committee of the Popular Socialist Party, which is the Communist Party of Cuba. The cable was addressed to William Z. Foster, long-time functionary of the Communist Party, USA, and called upon the Communist Party, USA, to wage a campaign against "the enemies of the Cuban people, in the first place the North American Imperialists" who "are trying to defame our revolution with hysterical propaganda about tyranny." The cable further urged Foster "to let the truth be known and to expose the hypocritical campaign being carried out by the North American imperialists under the guise of humanitarianism." This information was disseminated to State, [REDACTED] and other interested agencies.

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A confidential source [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on January 15, 1959, that a draft report to a conference of the "People's World," a west coast communist weekly newspaper, for January 18, 1959, stated the importance of events in Cuba should not be underestimated. In this draft report Eugene Dennis, the National Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, issued a statement greeting the success of the revolution in Cuba, which indicated, according to Dennis, that a "national democratic front embracing the 26th of July Movement, Republicans,

b2/b7D

\*A highly confidential source

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liberals, communists and other popular forces had overthrown Wall Street's puppet." Dennis referred to the struggle of "Castro's heroic guerrilla fighters" in which the Communist Party of Cuba was said to have played a vital role. Dennis, then linked this development to the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Latin America, Asia and Africa. This information was set forth in the Current Intelligence Analysis dated January 28, 1959, which receives widespread dissemination to key Government officials and intelligence agencies.

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7. J. B. Matthews' Article "Some Truths About Castro"

February, 1959, issue of "American Opinion" contained an article by J. B. Matthews captioned "Some Truths about Castro."

Matthews wrote that when Fidel Castro was 21 years of age he was a member of the terroristic communist-led mob which reduced a large part of the city of Bogota, Colombia, to ashes and left in its wake thousands of dead and wounded. Castro was arrested for murder and is reported to have boasted, "I did a good day's work today; I killed a priest." Matthews points out in this article that Castro's propagandists in the United States omit all mention of the fact that their present hero was a participant in the bloodshed and destruction wrought by Bogota's communist-inspired bandits and vandals.

In this article Matthews relates that Fidel Castro went to Mexico in 1956 and made contacts with communist agents who were assigned to educate him and his fellow youths in the art of guerilla warfare. bMC

[REDACTED] a veteran of the communist forces in the Spanish Civil War, was on hand to supply the necessary training and after two months of intensive instructions, Castro and his band of 82, including Ernesto Guevara, an Argentinian communist, were ready to embark for Cuba.

Matthews relates that leftwing journalists in the United States have foisted upon the public the falsehood that the communists have never opposed Batista, and that the communists, therefore, are not a part of the 26th of July Movement. He wrote that the communists themselves have given the lie to this claim of the liberals, or to any thought that the Castro rebellion is not supported with all the power of the Kremlin's apparatus. According to Matthews, on November 4, 1958, the Communist Party of Cuba issued an official statement of allegiance to Castro and the text of this manifesto is in the December, 1958, issue of "Political Affairs," the official monthly magazine of the Communist Party, USA. Matthews states that the national committee of the Cuban Communist Party declared "we must go forward in the struggle to aid in extending and strengthening the armed forces now battling the Batista tyranny." Matthews further wrote that the February 23, 1958, issue of "Pravda" contained following article:

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"In workshops and factories, in schools and colleges of Moscow, discussions are now being organized about the struggle of freedom-loving people of Cuba against the dictatorial regime of General Batista. In the Moscow State University a meeting was organized to express the solidarity of students with the youth of fighting Cuba."

Matthews also wrote that the Honorable Spruille Braden, former United States Ambassador to Cuba, in the Summer of 1958, published the following in an appraisal of the Cuban situation: "Rebel Chief Fidel Castro is a pawn in the Kremlin's international intrigue. He is backed by Red agents who are plotting to bring Cuba under communist domination. Through insidious propaganda, the Reds have made a hero out of Castro and fooled the American public."

8. FBI Emphasis to Detect Communist Subversion  
Among Castro Element in the United States

We have always been sensitive to the communists utilizing any revolutionary movement to foster and accomplish their own objectives. As noted hereinbefore, when Guevara came to the United States and allegations of communist background on his part were received simultaneously with his entry, we immediately started an investigation and followed his activities while here. In connection with Cienfuegos, we received no allegations of communist connections until more than a month after he left the United States. We nevertheless conducted an investigation in an effort to determine what he had done while he was in this country.

We have closely screened material coming from informants reporting on Communist Party, USA, activities to assess any indication of Communist Party interest in the present Cuban situation. Through our extensive coverage of the Communist Party, USA, we have developed concrete information indicating an active interest in the Cuban situation on the Party's part during the past month. For example, information has been developed through this coverage as previously set forth revealing the elation of the Communist Party, USA, over the success of Castro's forces and the definite assistance which the Cuban Communist Party has rendered to Castro during the revolution. Also the coverage reflected the receipt of a cable by William Z. Foster on January 19, 1959, from the Cuban Communist Party reflecting a call on the Communist Party, USA, to wage a campaign in the United States to counteract the widespread criticism in this country of the execution of Batista supporters.

We have also remained constantly alert for any information which might show communist connections on the part of individuals associated with the July 26 Movement in the United States. Although we have received no information either recently or in the past that the Movement in the United States is dominated, supported or has any important communist backing, we, nevertheless, are

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continuing to give this matter continuous attention. We do know, of course, that the Movement is of interest to the communists and that [REDACTED] has caused some embarrassment to the Movement in view of his alleged procommunist leanings.

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The fact that the Communist Party expects to interject itself into and take advantage of the unsettled Cuban situation seems strongly evidenced by the trip described above [REDACTED] to Cuba, obviously to cement relations with communists there and possibly to formulate plans for future coordinated action between United States and Cuban communists.

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We are well aware of the potential inherent danger whenever revolutionary conditions in a country present a fertile field for communist exploitation. We will continue to follow the Cuban situation and afford very close and vigorous attention to any allegation of communist involvement therein. We will remain particularly alert for any signs of communist connections on the part of individuals in the United States associated with Fidel Castro or any Cuban dissident groups.

9. Potential Political Ramifications in Latin America as Result of Cuban Revolution

As result of successful overthrow of Batista regime in Cuba on January 1, 1959, Fidel Castro, Cuban revolutionary leader, has emerged as a self-appointed leader of the masses in Latin America. His obvious fanaticism points strongly to possibility that he may have dreams of leadership in Latin America, along lines of [REDACTED] recent moves in Middle East, to use the impetus of the Cuban revolution as a motivating force in precipitating agitation in other Latin American countries and thereby welding together a sphere of influence in that area in which he would be the predominating force. This theory is strengthened by Castro's recent visit to Venezuela as part of celebration of first anniversary of successful overthrow of dictatorial regime in that country as well as his reported statement before a press conference January 22, 1959, reported in "El Mundo" (a Havana newspaper) that he was an admirer [REDACTED] Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico) and favored independence of Puerto Rico.

This data regarding Castro's statement in support of [REDACTED] was disseminated on January 26, 1959, b7C to State, [REDACTED] Customs, Interior, Secret Service, Internal Security Division of the Department, and to the military agencies. b2

Further in this same connection, a reliable source [REDACTED]-PSI)\* advised on January 8, 1959, he had received information while in New York City during December, 1958, that the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR) members in New York City were organizing a group to go to Puerto Rico to fight for its independence. The leaders of this organization in New York City believed that, once the NPPR members arrived in Puerto Rico and began fighting, many of the people in Puerto Rico would join in the fight for independence. This source also learned that [REDACTED] a member of the NPPR, reportedly had a written promise from Fidel Castro to the effect that Castro would furnish arms to the NPPR in Puerto Rico should they begin a fight for independence. Although the source has not seen this written promise and knows of no one who has, the source believes the NPPR has added confidence because of the success of Fidel Castro and that some type of action in Puerto Rico is [REDACTED]

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entirely possible. This information was disseminated on January 12, 1959, to State, [redacted] Customs, Interior, Secret Service, the Internal Security Division of the Department, and to the military agencies.

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Trend evidenced here points of possibility that Castro may attempt to act as crusader against dictatorial and military governments in Latin America, using as issue fact that such governments represent "vested interests," suppress civil liberties, use "strong arm" tactics and do not represent "the people." In any such crusade the Castro bloc could be anticipated to include Cuba, Venezuela and possibly Costa Rica aligned against Dominican Republic, Haiti and Nicaragua \* based on following analysis.

The Dominican Republic, where Trujillo is an absolute dictator, is key stronghold of dictatorial rule in Latin America. Trujillo, himself, is a hated and feared man. He rules with an iron fist and exterminates opposition forces ruthlessly.

There are already indications of imminent upheaval in political structure of Haiti where military-type regime exists headed by President Francois Duvalier.

Nicaragua is ruled by Luis Somoza, son of the old-time dictator Anastasio Somoza (who was assassinated) and military influence in the government is predominant.

Aligned against this group with Castro would be Venezuela and possibly Costa Rica. Venezuela had a dictatorial government headed by Colonel Marcos Perez Jimenez until he was ousted in January, 1958. A provisional government, combining military and civil elements, ruled until latter part of 1958 when free elections held in which Romulo Betancourt elected President. He is "left of center" in his views and admits to communist connections many years ago. He must walk a tight rope in his policies to keep military group appeased. Costa Rica is headed by President Mario Echandi Jimenez; has democratic form of government and is point where left-wing Venezuelan elements given refuge during dictatorship there. It also served as base for support of Castro revolutionary forces.

\* and Paraguay where President Stroessner has been characterized as the last remaining dictator in South America. 39b / you

While there is no indication as yet that Castro will attempt to pull British Guiana, a British possession, into his orbit, its mere existence as neighbor of Venezuela and its political make-up point to fact that it could be slated for possible alliance with Castro. In British Guiana there is an extreme left-wing political party (Peoples Progressive Party) in command. [REDACTED] who is also [REDACTED] has record of former communist affiliations in U.S. b7c

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10. Furnishing of Arms Support to Castro by Communist Party of Mexico

A reliable source [REDACTED] b7D  
advised on January 20, 1959, he had learned from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C  
[REDACTED] but the source did not know when these arms were furnished. [REDACTED] further remarked to the source that the Party had to procure all the weapons possible. When asked by the source [REDACTED]

This information was disseminated to State Department, Customs, Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Internal Security Division of the Department and to the military agencies on January 27, 1959. b2

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D. Bureau Investigation [REDACTED] b7C  
also known as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

Our investigation [REDACTED] has revealed  
that in about December, 1957, Castro or other rebel forces b7C  
in Cuba committed various acts of sabotage against

properties of sugar companies operating in that country. These acts consisted of burning standing sugar cane crops, killing cattle, destroying culverts and derailing trains. Other acts of this nature followed in 1958. In late November, 1958, Castro representatives demanded to be paid 15¢ for each bag of sugar produced by these companies during the entire year 1958. When the companies agreed to the demands, [REDACTED] presented himself at the company offices in New York City on December 4, 1958; stated he had been commissioned by Castro to collect the money due; and was given checks totaling over \$361,000 in compliance with Castro's demands. Following this, the companies received receipts for these payments dated December 7, 1958, and signed [REDACTED] Castro's July 26 Movement. We were advised on December 9, 1958, that the companies had received these receipts.

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On December 19, 1958, we disseminated to the Internal Security Division of the Department, State Department, the [REDACTED] Bureau of Customs and the military agencies information obtained [REDACTED] Francisco Sugar Company, New York, that various sugar companies under his control on December 4, 1958, paid [REDACTED] \$361,039.97 in response to Castro's demands. The New York Office submitted report December 22, 1958, which reflected complete interviews with [REDACTED] the Francisco Sugar Company and [REDACTED] American Sugar Refining Company. [REDACTED] and furnished details of payment of money to [REDACTED] but had no information as to whereabouts of [REDACTED] except that he was possibly in Miami. [REDACTED] said his company had made no payments to Cuban rebels.

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BOORUM & PEASE "NOV 22 1958" (B)

"NOV 22 1958" (B)

[REDACTED]

b1

On January 22, 1959, the Internal Security Division advised that subject's activities as reported bring him within registration requirements of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. However, since the information indicates subject is outside the U. S., no action is being taken to obtain his registration or to prosecute subject. The Internal Security Division advised no further investigation was being requested unless information is received that subject has returned to the U. S. and is engaging in activities on behalf of a foreign principal.

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*II. UNITED STATES ESTIMATES AND POLICY  
DISCUSSIONS REGARDING CUBAN SITUATION*

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II. UNITED STATES ESTIMATES AND POLICY  
DISCUSSIONS REGARDING CUBAN SITUATION

A. National Intelligence Estimates

The National Security Council Intelligence Directive Number One provides that the [REDACTED] shall correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to the national security with the support of the United States Intelligence Board (USIB). Membership of the USIB consists of the following:

[REDACTED] the Director of Intelligence and Research, Department of State; the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Special Operations; the Director of the National Security Agency; the Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff; the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army; the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Intelligence, Department of the Navy; the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force; a representative of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and a representative of the Atomic Energy Commission.

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The Board of National Estimates, [REDACTED] periodically but not less than quarterly, presents a program of National Intelligence Estimates.

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National Intelligence Estimates are, therefore, prepared on a set schedule and, in accordance with National Security Council Intelligence Directive Number One, [REDACTED] shall disseminate national intelligence to the President, members of the National Security Council, as appropriate, members of the USIB, and to such other components of the Government as the National Security Council may from time to time designate or the USIB may recommend. He is further authorized to disseminate national intelligence and interdepartmental intelligence produced within the USIB on a strictly controlled basis to certain foreign governments. FBI intelligence data shall be cleared with the FBI prior to dissemination.

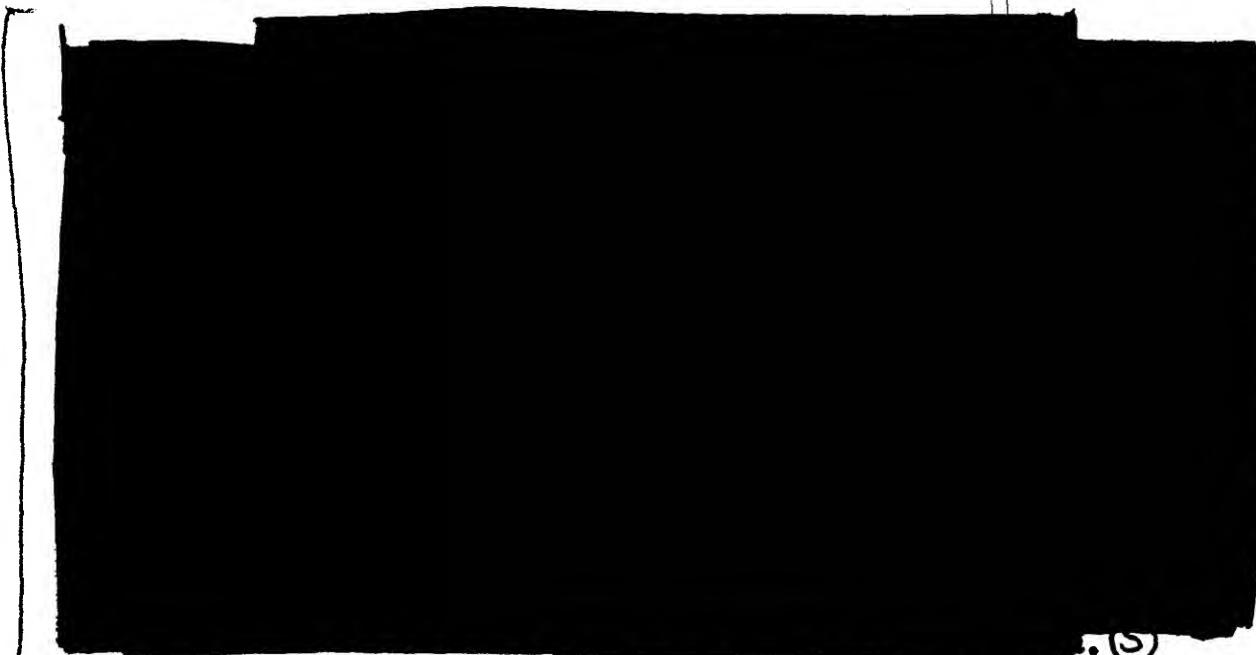
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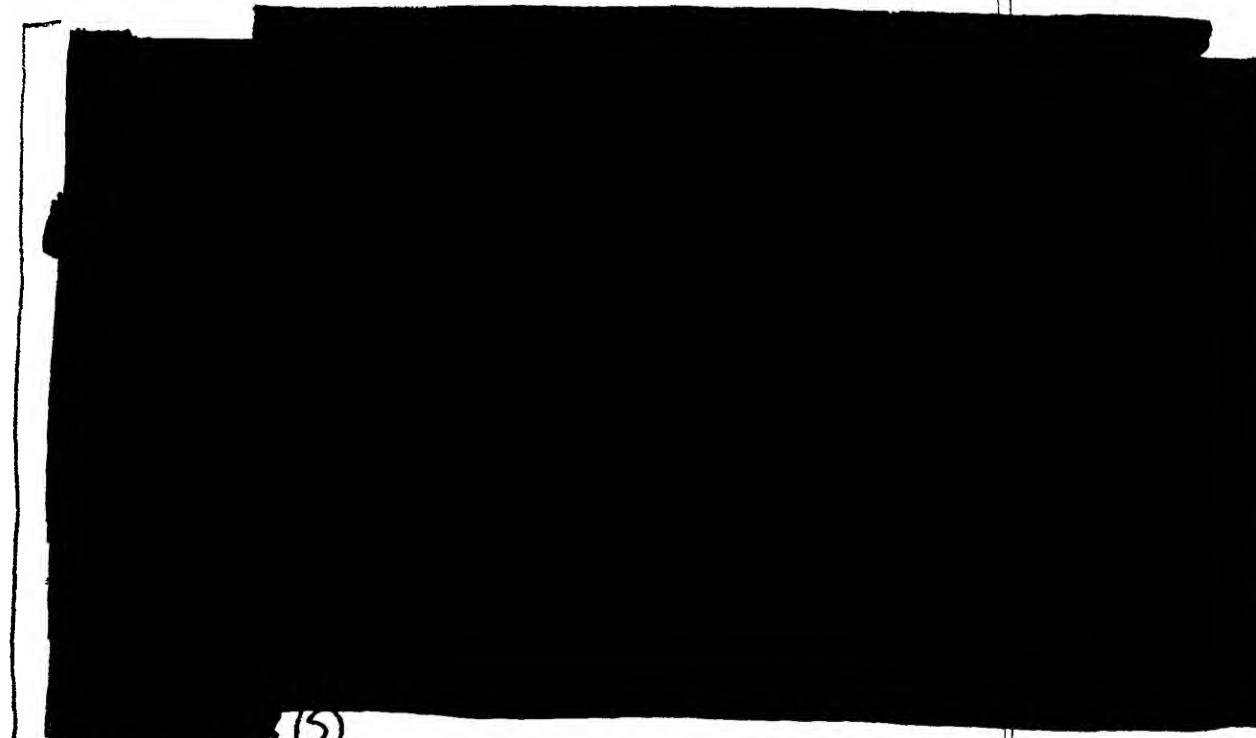
Special National Intelligence Estimates are prepared when [REDACTED] in consultation with USIB, feels that information available indicates an impending crisis situation which affects the security of the United States to such an extent that immediate action or decision by the President or the National Security Council may be required. Such estimates are given limited dissemination

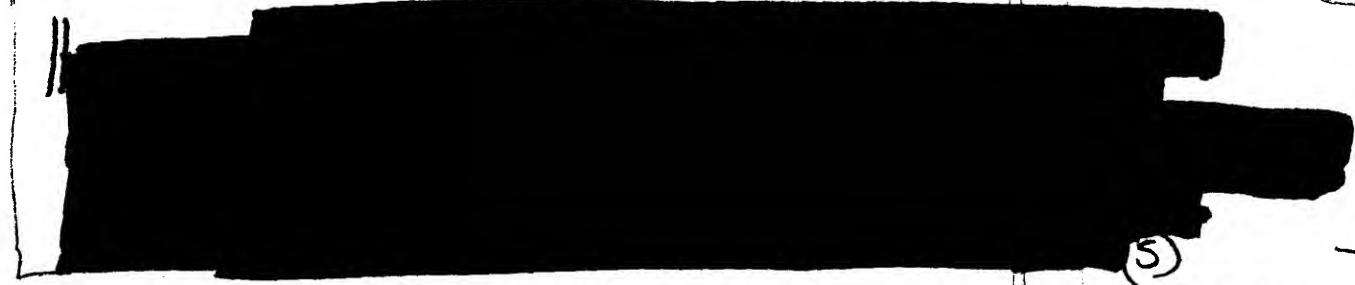
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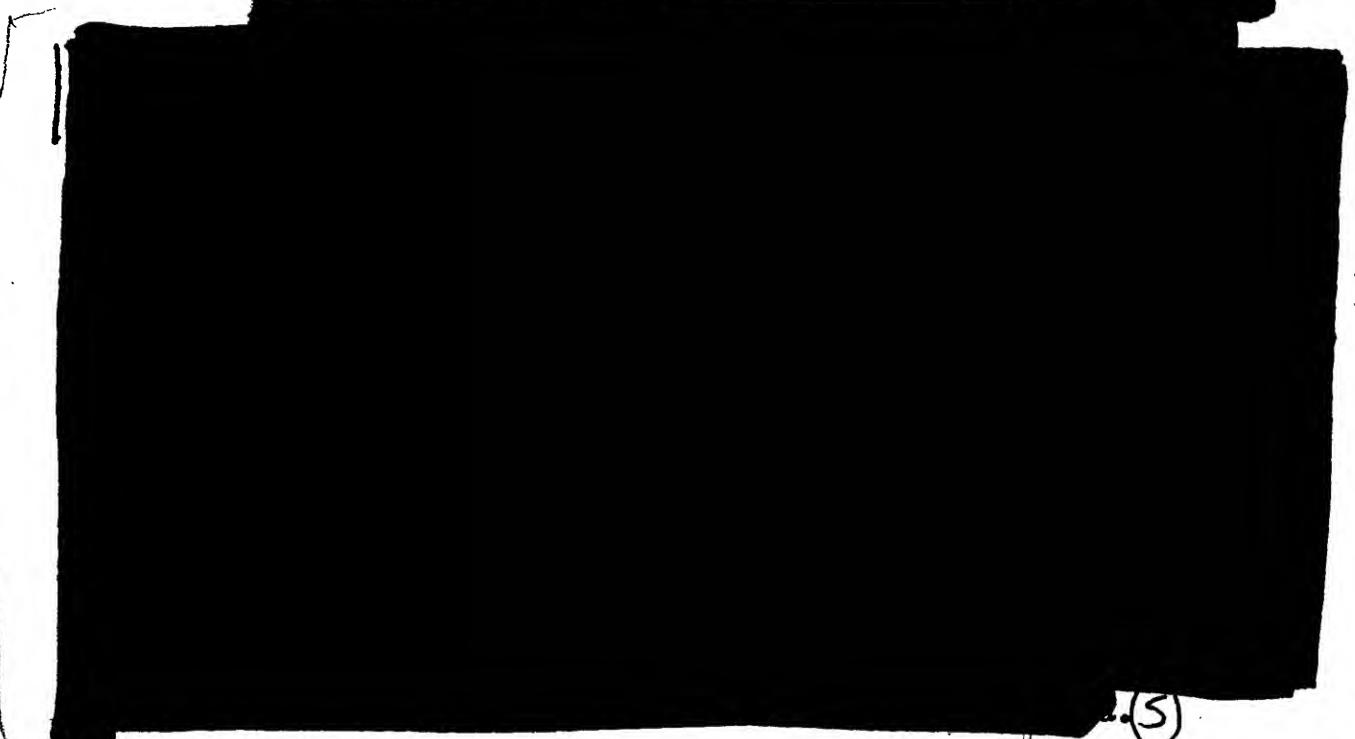
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inasmuch as they contain more sensitive information.

1. Special National Intelligence Estimate, Number 85-58  
(The Situation In Cuba)
- 
- bl



2. Special National Intelligence Estimate, Number 85/1-58  
(Developments In Cuba Since Mid-November)
- 
- (S) b1



(S) b1

B. Policy Discussions At Conference Level

1. United States Intelligence Board Meetings December 30, 1958,  
And January 6, 1959
- 
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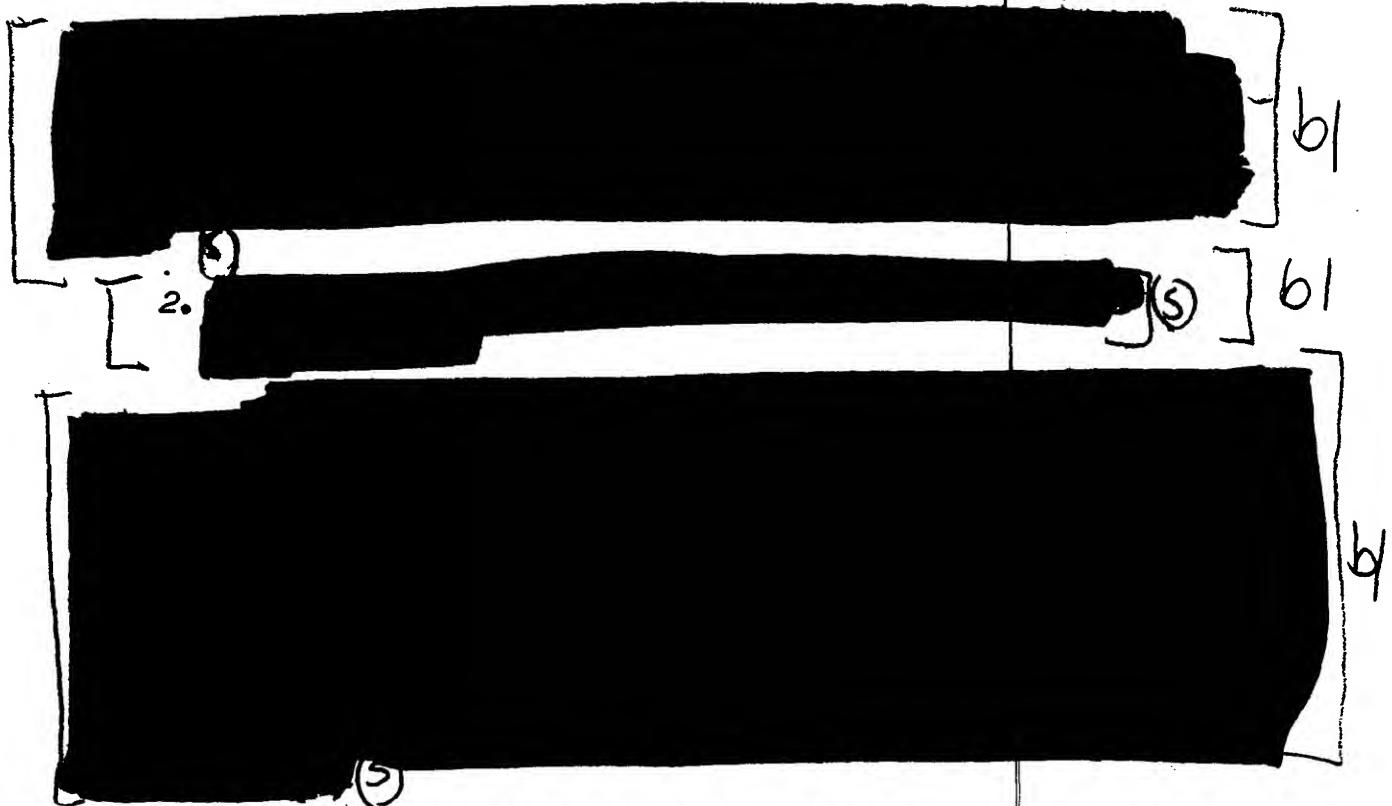
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3. Informal Briefing Of The Assistant Chief Of Staff For Intelligence, Department Of The Army, On January 15, 1959



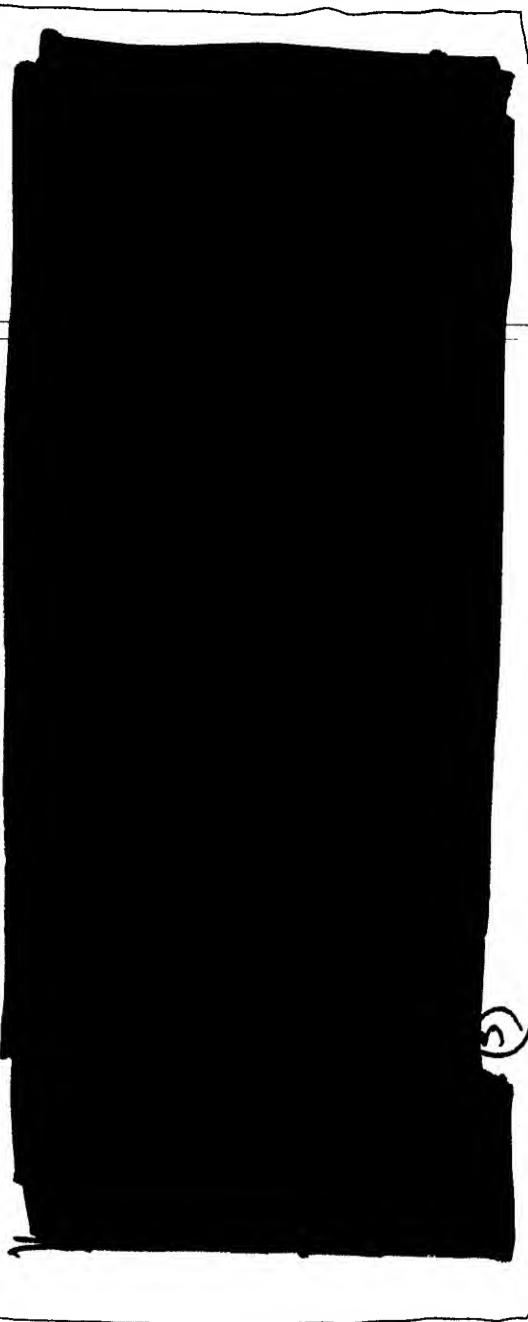
C. Department Of State Policy On Arms Shipments

With regard to arms shipments to Batista from the United States it is interesting to note that the United States has a Mutual Assistance Defense Pact with Cuba, as we have with a number of other Latin-American countries, under the terms of which the United States had been furnishing military supplies to the Batista Government until March, 1958. At that time the State Department placed an embargo on the shipment of arms to Cuba by merely not approving licenses for such shipments under the Munitions Control Act, which is administered by the State Department and enforced by the Bureau of Customs. This was reportedly done so as to keep the United States in a position of neutrality with respect to the Cuban revolution.

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SUMMATION

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*III. COVERAGE OF CUBAN SITUATION*

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**III. COVERAGE OF CUBAN SITUATION**

**A. Jurisdiction to Handle Cuban Situation**

In the Cuban situation the United States Government [b] agencies peculiarly involved are the FBI, the Bureau of Customs, the Department of State, and the [redacted]. Each of these agencies is charged by law with certain responsibilities which briefly are as follows:

**1. Jurisdiction of the FBI**

Registration Act of 1938, as amended (Title 18, Section 960, United States Code) is within our jurisdiction and provides for the registration of individuals or organizations, not specifically exempted, acting as agents of a foreign principal, foreign government or foreign political party in the United States. We have made effective use of this statute not only to extensively investigate individuals but also to investigate the organizational structure of Castro support in the United States as exemplified by the July 26 Revolutionary Movement; the Directorio Revolucionario, an anti-Batista organization; and the Freedom for Cuba Movement, an organization soliciting funds for Castro in the United States.

Sections 956-962, Title 18, United States Code, concern neutrality matters within our jurisdiction. These sections punish a citizen of the United States accepting and exercising a commission to serve as a soldier against a country with which we are at peace; anyone in the United States enlisting or entering himself in foreign service or hiring or retaining another to serve as a soldier, marine or seaman in foreign service; anyone organizing or setting on foot a military or naval expedition from the United States against a country with which we are at peace; anyone strengthening in the United States the force of an armed vessel of a foreign nation which is at war with a country with which we are at peace; and anyone arming in the United States a vessel with intent that it shall be employed by a foreign power to commit hostilities against a country with which we are at peace. Most of the cases investigated under these neutrality statutes either involve an allegation that persons in the United States are recruiting for foreign

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## 2. Jurisdiction of Other Agencies

In analysing the ability of the United States to effectively meet the intelligence requirements of the Cuban situation, to investigate violations of United States laws designed to cope with such a situation, and to control the use of the United States by aliens as a base for illegal operations, it is necessary to consider briefly the jurisdictional areas of other agencies.

a. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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### b. Bureau of Customs

The Bureau of Customs administers the powers and duties vested in the Department of the Treasury pertaining to the importation and entry, as well as the exportation, of merchandise and it is chiefly within these broad powers that it investigates the illegal exportation or importation of arms, ammunition and implements of war from and to the United States. Customs also functions in controlling the entrance and clearance of vessels and aircraft.

### c. Department of State

The Department of State has primary responsibility for initiating and implementing foreign policies. It studies the bearing of domestic conditions on our foreign policy and correlates the activities of other government agencies that affect our foreign policy. Within the State Department, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research develops and implements a coordinated program for positive foreign intelligence for the State Department and for other Federal agencies, procuring information and producing reports essential to foreign policy determination and execution.

In addition to its diplomatic responsibilities in Cuba, the Department of State has the primary responsibility for the collection abroad (outside the

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United States and its possessions) of political, sociological, economic, scientific and technical information. In view of its status in a foreign country and its wide-spread contacts, the Department of State has a definite opportunity to obtain intelligence data of interest to the United States. In this regard, it is noted that Department of State personnel read intelligence reports submitted by the Naval and Military Attachés connected with the Embassy in Cuba.

d. Immigration and Naturalization Service

The Immigration and Naturalization Service administers the immigration and naturalization laws relating to the admission, exclusion and deportation of aliens and the naturalization of aliens lawfully resident in the United States. It investigates alleged violations of those laws and makes recommendations for prosecutions when deemed advisable. It patrols the borders of the United States to prevent the surreptitious entry of aliens into the United States in violation of the law.

3. Jurisdiction Problems Raised by Governor LeRoy Collins of Florida

On January 19, 1959, Christian Herter, Under Secretary of State, advised the Director that Governor Collins had asked some questions as to what Government agency had jurisdiction in the incident of the landing of a Cuban military plane in Florida.

Special Agent in Charge Edward E. Hargett, of our Jacksonville, Florida, Office contacted Governor Collins on January 20, 1959. Governor Collins advised he was referring to the landing of a Cuban B-26 airplane, armed with loaded .50 caliber machine guns, at Daytona Beach, Florida, at noon on January 2, 1959. The Governor advised that the purpose of his discussion with Mr. Herter was to indicate what he termed his concern over the lack of responsibility on the part of the Federal Government to assume jurisdiction over the "Batista crowd"; that the landing of the Cuban military plane was illustrative of his concern. Governor Collins stated he had received a letter from ██████████ of Daytona Beach, Florida, protesting that no agency

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would assume jurisdiction over the Cuban airplane, and that it had been necessary for city police officers of Daytona Beach to disarm the airplane. Governor Collins stated he was opposed to these Latins being allowed to enter Florida, as he considered them to be "rabblerousers"; that they might incite riots and might even cause murders, kidnapings or bombings. Governor Collins also mentioned collaterally that the airplane was allowed to approach the shores of Florida near Miami, get flying instructions at West Palm Beach, and fly up the coast to Daytona Beach, Florida, over Cape Canaveral, without being challenged by anyone concerned with the defense of this country.

Governor Collins also mentioned to Mr. Hargett that he considered the landing of the Cuban transport plane at Jacksonville, Florida, on New Year's Day, carrying the Batista family, to be undesirable and that it even perpetrated a fight at the airport. He said there were many other instances that indicated the undesirability of having these refugees residing in Florida, among which was the residency in Miami of [REDACTED]

b7C

Governor Collins inquired of Mr. Hargett what Federal agency had jurisdiction over these undesirables, and he was advised that the Immigration and Naturalization Service had responsibility for the presence of aliens in the United States. Mr. Hargett also explained that the landing of the military plane at Daytona Beach was handled by [REDACTED] the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Daytona Beach; that [REDACTED] was on the scene when the plane landed and immediately took charge of the two Cuban officers who flew the plane. Mr. Hargett also told the Governor it was correct that officers of the Daytona Beach Police Department had disarmed the plane, as they had had past military experience and were qualified to do so. He further advised the Governor that the custody of the plane itself was assumed by the United States Bureau of Customs. Governor Collins commented at this point that he understood the plane had since been released to the Castro forces. He was

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advised that this was correct; that the plane was released by Customs officials in Jacksonville.

The Governor also advised that at a recent meeting to determine the site for the 1960 Democratic National Convention, several persons present made the point that Florida was full of "rabblerousers" and Latin refugees and, because of this issue, the 1960 Democratic National Convention will not be held in Miami; that he was disappointed over this, as he had fought strenuously to get the convention in Miami.

Mr. Hargett carefully explained to Governor Collins and his Administrative Assistant the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the services which we render to local law enforcement agencies as a matter of cooperation. Mr. Hargett also pointed out that we immediately furnish to other Federal agencies and to local agencies any matters which come to our attention which are within their jurisdiction. He discussed with the Governor the jurisdictional responsibilities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the United States Bureau of Customs.

Governor Collins expressed appreciation for the interest indicated in having Mr. Hargett call upon him and discuss these matters with him. He indicated he would not hesitate to contact Mr. Hargett in the event any future problem of Federal jurisdiction arose.

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B. Bureau Coverage of Cuban Situation

The almost continuous state of political unrest in Cuba over the past several years and its attendant ramifications among Cuban exile and refugee groups in the United States formed the basis for Bureau coverage of Cuban activities from both an investigative and intelligence standpoint even before Castro forces began organizing support in this country.

1. Extent of Bureau Investigation

Following the downfall in March, 1952, of former Cuban President Carlos Prio Socarras, Cuban revolutionaries in this country began rallying behind him and preparing to oust Batista through Prio's leadership. Their activities were investigated by the Bureau because of possible violations of the Registration Act and those sections of the Neutrality Act under our jurisdiction relating to organizing expeditions in the United States against foreign countries. As a result of these investigations we developed considerable intelligence data which we regularly furnished to the Department of State, [REDACTED] and other interested agencies. b7

In late 1955 Fidel Castro, who had led the abortive attack in Cuba on July 26, 1953, came to the United States in an effort to rally support for another attack on Cuba. Upon his arrival in this country we immediately opened a separate investigation to determine if he was in violation of the Registration Act or the sections of the Neutrality Act under our investigative jurisdiction. On November 15, 1955, Ambassador Arthur Gardner sent a personal letter to the Director enclosing an undated news clipping from an unidentified newspaper pointing out that Castro was in Miami making plans to topple the Government of Fulgencio Batista. Ambassador Gardner commented that it was "getting a little tiresome having our country abused as a breeding place for unrest." By letter dated November 23, 1955, the Director assured Ambassador Gardner that we had already initiated an investigation of Castro; had instructed our Legal Attaché in Havana to get in touch with the

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charge d'affaires of our Embassy in that city concerning Castro; and would, of course, furnish our investigative results to the State Department and other interested agencies. At the same time we issued instructions to our Legal Attache, New York and Miami designed to intensify the coverage we had already instituted on Castro and his forces.

On December 1, 1955, we asked the Department whether the activities of Castro in the United States brought him within the purview of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, and if so, whether the Department planned to take steps to effect his registration. We requested an early reply. On December 14, 1955, we advised the Department that Castro had departed the United States for Mexico on December 10, 1955. On December 20, 1955, the Department advised Castro was obligated to register under the act and requested we furnish Castro's address so that his registration could be solicited. On January 4, 1956, we referred the Department to our letter of December 14, 1955, which advised that Castro had left the United States for Mexico.

By 1957 the efforts of Prio and his followers to bring about the downfall of Batista had become so much of a problem to our Government that a meeting was held by the Attorney General in his office with representatives of Justice, State, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Customs and the Bureau on October 14, 1957, to discuss what, if any, action could be taken against Prio, who then resided in Miami, and his followers. Mr. Belmont represented the Bureau. The Attorney General observed that this appeared to be an explosive situation and a conference was called to get the facts on the table and to see that everything was done that could be done. The State Department's position was that the activities of Prio were causing embarrassment to the United States Government. The State Department representatives at the meeting suggested that high priority be given to any action which could be taken against Prio. Mr. Belmont advised the Attorney General that we had been actively investigating Prio's activities since his entry into the United States. The Attorney General was advised

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that our approach in Cuban matters was threefold:  
(1) to investigate violations of neutrality laws  
under our jurisdiction; (2) to provide data to the  
Department for its determination as to whether the  
activities of Prio and his followers require their  
registration under the Foreign Agents Registration  
Act; and (3) to gather information which might be  
helpful to State Department and other agencies.

The Attorney General was advised that we  
had investigated all reports of pertinent activities  
coming to our attention and had furnished results to  
the Department and other interested agencies. As a  
consequence of this meeting we have placed great  
stress on coverage of the Cuban situation and the  
collection and dissemination of information.

On February 13, 1958, a Federal Grand  
Jury in New York City returned an indictment against  
Prio and eight others charging them with conspiracy  
to violate Title 18, Section 960, United States  
Code (USC), in that they conspired to begin, set on  
foot, and provide the means for military expeditions  
and enterprises to be carried on from the United  
States against Cuba. On October 31, 1958, Prio and  
five other defendants were arraigned in New York City  
and all entered pleas of not guilty and each was  
continued on \$3,000 bail. No trial date was set.  
On the morning of January 2, 1959, Prio returned to  
Cuba. The Department advised on January 2, 1959,  
that it was considering what, if anything, should be  
done toward revocation of Prio's bond and ordering  
his arrest. The Department further advised the  
matter had been discussed with the Immigration and  
Naturalization Service and the Department of State and  
it was decided to await further developments before  
taking any action.

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From the outset of our coverage of Cuban activities, it was evident that the chief vehicle of the pro-Castro element in the United States was the July 26 Movement, which took its name from the abortive attempt of Fidel Castro to capture the Moncada Army Barracks in Cuba on July 26, 1953. Following this attempt, Castro briefly visited the United States in late 1955, at which time he established branches of his Movement in Miami and New York. With the establishment of these branches in this country, we instituted intensive coverage of their activities. Our investigations reflected that as the Movement grew, it gradually expanded to include branches in Boston, Newark, San Juan, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Our coverage, likewise, was expanded to include the coverage of these branches. Since it was evident at its inception that the primary aim of the July 26 Movement in the United States was to assist in any way it could in bringing about the downfall of the Batista Government, the need for prompt and wide dissemination of the information we developed was recognized and we adopted a policy of disseminating data developed to the Department, State, Army, Navy, Air Force, Customs, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. We called the attention of these agencies to the active revolutionary nature of the Movement in this country prior to the invasion of Cuba by Castro, which took place in December, 1956.

For example, we disseminated reports showing the active nature of the Miami and New York branches as early as April, 1956. In January, 1957, we disseminated the membership list of the Miami branch, which at that time consisted of 224 individuals. Through our investigative efforts we identified the leaders of the various branches in the United States and identified their supporters.

Our investigations revealed that many of the persons connected with the Movement were fanatics. We would find that after being arrested in one area of the United States for violation of Customs laws, a member would turn up in another part of the country engaging in similar activities, despite the fact that he was on probation and was well aware of the consequences of his acts. We have

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developed information indicating that a Castro supporter openly threatened to shoot any Federal agent who endeavored to interfere with his activities. The dangerous nature of these individuals was such as to require notice to the field by SAC Letter in order that Agents would be in a position to protect themselves. All of this information indicating the fanaticism of the Castro supporters and the extent of their dedication to their cause was made available to State, [redacted] b2 and other agencies so that they would be in a position to assess the seriousness of the problem. As early as October, 1956, we advised these agencies of alleged plans of a small group in Miami to leave the United States for Cuba with arms for the purpose of engaging in revolutionary activity against the Batista Government. It is noted that this was two months before the invasion of Cuba by Castro, which culminated in the overthrow of the Batista regime.

With the invasion of Cuba in December, 1956, by Castro, the activities of the Movement in this country became bolder and more aggressive, particularly in the illegal shipment of arms and ammunition. Despite the fact that the illegal shipment of arms is a matter within the primary jurisdiction of Customs, the Bureau went beyond jurisdictional lines and aggressively collected information pertaining to this activity, which was promptly furnished to Customs, State, [redacted] b2 and other interested agencies. This was possible because we followed the practice of investigating and, where warranted, interviewing every individual who came to our attention as having connections with Cuban activities either of a pro-Castro or pro-Batista nature. We found many of these persons were cooperative, claiming to have no grudge against the United States or interests against the United States and frequently furnished data on Cuban activities.

During the past two years, we have disseminated over 225 items consisting of more than 1,475 pages of intelligence data relating to the July 26 Movement, its members, and its activities. Of course, all of this has gone to State Department and [redacted] b2

2. Confidential Informant in Miami

As a part of our informant coverage [REDACTED]

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This information related by the informant upon his return was received 11-13-58, analysed and presented in a memorandum 11-18-58, and disseminated 11-19-58 to the Department of State, [REDACTED] Customs, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Department and intelligence branches of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

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 (b)(2)                     (b)(7)(B)  
 (b)(3)                     (b)(7)(C)  
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 (b)(4)                     (b)(8)  
 (b)(5)                     (b)(9)  
 (b)(6)

- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.  
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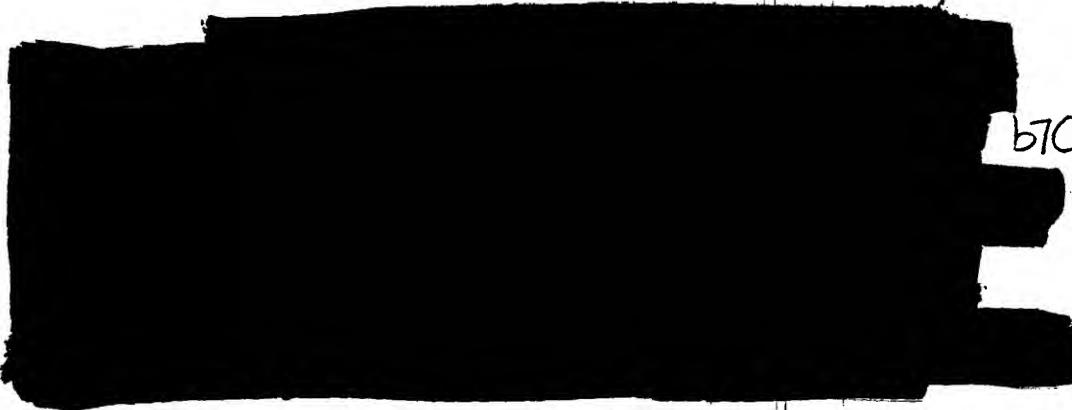
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According to information received by the informant, Fidel Castro is expected to replace the United States Military Mission with one from Venezuela. In this manner Castro hopes arms and ammunition can be channeled into Cuba through this Mission with which to start guerrilla warfare against the Dominican Republic. The informant added there is much popular support for such action and Fidel Castro's announcement as to his line of successors, in the event of his death, has been interpreted by many as an indication he may leave Cuba to start an attack on the Dominican Republic and he wants everyone to know who will remain in charge in Cuba. It was indicated that Castro will not use Cuban Government troops against the Dominican Republic but will seek to initiate a revolt within the country.

Continuing, the informant added that communist activity is increasing in Cuba through the means of demonstrations, meetings and the communist newspaper "Hoy." Cartoons are used depicting the United States supplying arms to a brute who is killing innocent people in a pit. The brute wears two arm bands, one labeled FBI and the other BRAC (the former Cuban Government Bureau for Repression of Communist Activity).

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The informant stated that the police are rarely seen and rebel forces are patrolling the streets. It was also stated the followers of former Cuban President Carlos Prio Sacarras are seeking positions and jobs through other organizations but were not named by the informant. According to the informant, United Embassy personnel are not well regarded by the Cuban Government and the people are highly critical of the U.S. press.

Continuing, the informant stated a delegation of factory owners have requested a meeting with President Urrutia in order that he might make a policy statement with respect to industry. The sugar industry is reportedly worried because either the July 26 Movement or communist labor delegations are demanding the adoption of a "seventy point reform program." It was also stated there is no talk of reprisals against the Batista Government people outside of Cuba or indication of plans being made to kidnap such persons for trial in Cuba.

It was also stated there is still some resistance to the new government from the followers of former [REDACTED] as occasionally three or four of the latter's group will drive around shooting and are usually killed by rebel forces on patrol.

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This data was disseminated on January 28, 1959, to the Department, State, and the military intelligence agencies.

### 3. Information from Cuban Consular Officials

During the course of our investigation of Cuban matters the Cuban Consuls General for the Batista Government in Miami and New York City regularly provided information, which was promptly passed on to all interested agencies.

### 4. Allegation of Mafia and Underworld Criminal Assistance to Castro

On January 6, 1959, information was received by this Bureau from a source who has furnished reliable information in the past that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
According to the source.

b7C/D

[REDACTED]  
Our appropriate

field office (Newark) has been alerted to watch for  
any information in this regard. (Source of this  
information Newark criminal informant [REDACTED]) b2/b7D

[REDACTED] Date disseminated January 22, 1959,  
to State, [REDACTED] Internal Security b7C  
Division and military intelligence agencies. b1

5. Retaliation Against Batista Adherents in the  
United States

On January 19, 1959, a source of unknown  
reliability [REDACTED] Key West, Florida) b7C  
who is in touch with some aspects of the Cuban situation  
furnished information which had come to his attention.  
He stated the airline Aerovias Q operates within Cuba and  
also from Havana to Key West and Palm Beach, Florida. Its

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[REDACTED] who  
resides in Palm Beach. This airline is the only  
one which has been permitted consistently to use  
Camp Columbia, a Cuban Army base, as its terminal  
and has been considered an affiliate of the Cuban  
Air Force.

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According to the source, [REDACTED]

b7C/D

According to the source, [REDACTED]

b7C/b

On January 21, 1959, this Bureau's  
Miami, Boston, Chicago, Jacksonville, Los Angeles,  
Newark, New Orleans, New York City, San Francisco,  
San Juan and Washington Field Offices were instructed  
to alert all sources in a position to furnish data  
regarding such a plan. It was pointed out an actual  
conspiracy or incidents of this type could involve  
a violation of the kidnapping statute. The offices  
were instructed to determine from the Immigration  
and Naturalization Service and other available  
sources the identities and whereabouts of any Batista  
adherents in each field office area who fled from  
Cuba and who might be victims of such plot.

On the same date our representative in  
Cuba was alerted and instructed to report immediately

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should data be received confirming or expanding the alleged plot.

Above data was disseminated January 21, 1959, to the Attorney General, Vice President, Under Secretary Herter, [REDACTED] Immigration and Naturalization Service and military intelligence agencies.

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On January 22, 1959, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past [REDACTED]

b2 b7D  
b7C

advised this Bureau's Miami Office he returned from Havana, Cuba, on January 19, 1959, after spending twelve days in Cuba. During visits to several police stations, the source overheard several unidentified pro-Castro police officers remark that if the war criminals now in foreign countries are not turned over to the Cuban Government for prosecution, such individuals will be persecuted in way considered most convenient and kidnapped "by a group of individuals known as 'the Suicides'" who are awaiting orders. These same police officers reportedly stated that if the Dominican Republic does not return war criminals now in the country, the Dominican Republic will be invaded from Haiti or some other place.

The source was unable to furnish more specific details nor does he know the identities of "the Suicides." It was the source's opinion that "the Suicides" may be part of a suicide group known as "Juramentados" who are under the command of "Guevaro, Castro revolutionary leader and a suspected communist." On January 26, 1959, the source stated he believes "the Suicides" group of Juramentados, who are allegedly being activated, will be under the command of Ernesto "Che" Guevaro, sometimes referred to as Guevara. The source added Guevaro is the same person he suspects of being a communist and reportedly comes from Argentina and is in command of La Cabana Fortress near Havana.

Above data disseminated January 26 and 27, 1959, to the Department, State, [REDACTED] Immigration and Naturalization Service and military intelligence agencies.

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CONFIDENTIAL

On January 22, 1959, a representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), New Orleans, Louisiana, advised the New Orleans Office that one [REDACTED] reportedly a former secretary of a Cuban labor party, who had fled from Cuba to Argentina as a pro-Batista refugee, arrived in New Orleans during the evening of January 20, 1959, aboard a Pan American World Airways flight from Panama. It was stated that [REDACTED] visa for entry into the United States had been cancelled prior to his arrival in New Orleans, but he was permitted to continue by airplane from New Orleans to New York City from where he was to continue to Europe possibly on January 22, 1959, via a London and Brussels flight. It was stated his transportation from New Orleans to New York City was to have been via Delta Air Lines, Incorporated, flight.

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According to the INS representative, an unconfirmed report was received indicating a Cuban military plane landed in Panama at the time [REDACTED] was there en route to the United States, and occupants of the Cuban military plane were alleged to have attempted to [REDACTED] for the ostensible purpose of returning him to Cuba.

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On January 22, 1959, [REDACTED] Pan American World Airways, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised he had no information confirming the above rumor.

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This data was disseminated January 27, 1958, to the Department, State, [REDACTED] and the military intelligence agencies.

b2

On January 25, 1959, [REDACTED] of the Bureau for Repression of Communist Activities in Cuba, advised he was unaware of any plot on the part of the supporter of Fidel Castro to take retaliatory steps against the Batista adherents in the United States.

[REDACTED] did state his brother, [REDACTED] who is now in Miami, Florida, heard a radio broadcast three or four days before from Havana stating that six men from the staff of Fidel Castro had departed from Cuba to kidnap and bring back to Cuba some prominent alleged killers of the Batista regime. [REDACTED] was of the opinion that possibly the identity of one of the members of this Castro

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group was revealed in the broadcast but was unable to recall his name. The destination of the group was not known to [REDACTED] b7C

The above data was disseminated January 28, 1959, to the Department, State, the [REDACTED] Immigration and Naturalization Service and the military intelligence agencies. b2

On January 27, 1959, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past [REDACTED] advised this Bureau's Miami Office he returned from Cuba at midnight on January 26, 1959. While in Cuba the source received no indication that a plan exists to kidnap so-called Cuban war criminals in the United States or elsewhere. b2 b7C b7D

On January 26, 1959, [REDACTED] Miami representative of Aerovias Que Airlines, advised he had heard a rumor on the streets of Miami last week that Castro supporters were being dispatched to Miami to kidnap war criminals. b7C

[REDACTED] was unable to identify the source for the rumor, attributing it to idle gossip and speculation. He added he had returned to Miami from Havana, Cuba, on January 25, 1959, and had received no information while in Cuba in substantiation of the rumor.

The above data was disseminated January 28, 1959, to the Department, State Department, [REDACTED] Immigration and Naturalization Service and the military intelligence agencies. b2

#### 6. Reported Meetings of Batista Adherents in Miami Area

This Bureau received an anonymous letter dated January 21, 1959, at Miami, Florida, signed "a neighbor of Hialeah." The letter stated since the fall of the Batista regime some two hundred Batista followers have sought refuge in Hialeah and are creating problems among the Cubans settled there. It was alleged that the Batista adherents are holding meetings in the vicinity of the writer's home, which meetings are attended by some fifteen to twenty persons. According to the writer, some of these individuals are well provided with money and it is rumored they live at the Dupont Plaza (city

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not indicated). The writer warned of the followers of a certain [REDACTED] stating the spelling might be b7C incorrect and added that a rumor was circulating that Batista would arrive in Miami in a few days. The letter stated the writer to be a citizen of Venezuela.

On January 21, 1959, the Miami Office was instructed to check with appropriate sources and informants to determine if the Batista adherents are active in the Miami area. Disseminated January 21, 1959, to State, [REDACTED] Immigration and Internal Security Division. b2

Relevant to the above allegation, it may be noted that a Washington Capital News Service dispatch on January 22, 1959, stated Batista was interviewed on January 21, 1959, at his exile residence in the Dominican Republic. [REDACTED] correspondent for New York radio station WNEW. b7C  
Batista stated he has no intention of making an armed invasion attempt against Castro or to send arms and men against Castro. Batista stated the rumor was "an evil invention they are making to justify their murders and disorders." Batista also denied he was setting up a government-in-exile in the Dominican Republic and that thousands were tortured and killed by secret police and armed forces during his regime.

7. [REDACTED]

] s b1

In view of the allegation that retaliatory steps are being contemplated by Castro forces against the Batista adherents in exile in the U.S., which might give rise to actual kidnapping attempts, plus the obvious resentment that exists among the Castro forces against the U.S. for aiding of Batista, it was deemed advisable to expand this Bureau's coverage of Cuban activities. Accordingly, Department of State clearance was obtained January 21, 1959,

[REDACTED]  
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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**  
**FOIPA**  
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+ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Section 552

- (b)(1)  
 (b)(2)  
 (b)(3)  


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 (b)(4)  
 (b)(5)  
 (b)(6)

- (b)(7)(A)  
 (b)(7)(B)  
 (b)(7)(C)  


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 (b)(7)(D)  
 (b)(7)(E)  
 (b)(7)(F)  
 (b)(8)  
 (b)(9)

Section 552a

- (d)(5)  
 (j)(2)  
 (k)(1)  


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 (k)(2)  
 (k)(3)  
 (k)(4)  
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109-HQ-12-210-414, page 64b.

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IV. *LACK OF PROPER COORDINATION AND  
USE OF INTELLIGENCE DATA WITHIN  
STATE DEPARTMENT*

CONFIDENTIAL  
100-14278-18

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IV. ~~LACK OF PROPER COORDINATION AND  
DISSEMINATION POLICY WITHIN THE  
STATE DEPARTMENT~~

A. Problem.

In a meeting with the Director on January 19, 1959, Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter mentioned that he was concerned about his own Department in that he had learned that the FBI had furnished a large volume of information to State Department pertaining to the Cuban situation and yet he was not briefed concerning items furnished by the Bureau and other sources and that not even the White House had been properly advised.

B. State Department Corrective Measures

In the past, the Bureau's primary dissemination to State Department has been to the Office of Security. The Office of Security correlated information from the Bureau with data in its files and routed the incoming mail together with the background data to the interested desks in the State Department. With regard to Cuban matters, items from the Bureau were routed to the Cuban Desk under the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. In the event material furnished by the Bureau contained positive foreign intelligence, it was routed to the Director of Intelligence and Research. [REDACTED]

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It has been the responsibility of the Director of Intelligence and Research and of the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs to keep their reporters, including Mr. Herter, advised of matters of importance.

On January 16, 1959, a new dissemination policy was put into effect within the Department of State as the result of a complaint by Mr. Herter that he had not been informed of gun running to Cuba from Florida and that no

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one had indicated in advance the time that Batista would step out of office. (The Office of Security had furnished all Cuban matters received from the Bureau, including gun running, to the appropriate desks in the State Department. No information known to the Office of Security pinpointed the time or date of Batista's flight.)

Under the new procedures the Office of Security is under orders to furnish, immediately upon receipt, copies of all communications received from the Bureau to the Director of Intelligence and Research. There are two exceptions: Copies of matters relating to Employee Security and copies from the Bureau replying to Office of Security requests, that is, name checks, et cetera, are not furnished to the Director of Intelligence and Research. It is still the responsibility of the Office of Security to route items of interest to other desks in the Department of State to the appropriate desks.

C. Comments on Corrective Measures

1. Comments by Department of State Official

On January 21, 1959, Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey, Director, Office of Security, Department of State, advised Special Agent [redacted] that they are keeping track of the amount of material received from the Bureau which is immediately forwarded to the Office of Intelligence and Research. Mr. Bailey further advised that at the time he was ordered to furnish to the Office of Intelligence and Research, information received from the FBI, he learned that there was reluctance on the part of some persons in the Office of Intelligence and Research to receive this material. Mr. Bailey had the feeling that the Office of Intelligence and Research is now "swamped" and within a few days the system will be changed back to the prior arrangement. Mr. Bailey expressed some concern over his present instructions to disseminate everything received from the FBI to the Office of Intelligence and Research when the matters did not relate to items of actual interest to that office. This concern stemmed not only from the security of the Bureau's information but also from the possibility that the Office of Intelligence and Research might use it to get into the domestic field with the exception of Employee Security. b7C

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2. Comments by the Bureau

The procedure, now in effect, of immediately furnishing all communications to the Office of Intelligence and Research, received by the Department of State from the Bureau, places internal security and domestic intelligence matters in the hands of persons having no "need to know" and who have not previously received such items.

The procedure may actually slow the transmittal of pertinent information to the Under Secretary and the Secretary of State rather than expedite such transmittal because the great bulk of Bureau information is other than positive foreign intelligence which presumably is the sole interest of the Office of Intelligence and Research. Time consumed in preparation of copies of these communications tends to slow down their handling.

D. Other Possible Corrective Measures

In the absence of an FBI-type inspection to determine the manner in which intelligence information from outside agencies is routed, correlated and transmitted through channels to the Under Secretary and the Secretary, the Bureau is not in a position to make positive administrative recommendations; however, in the absence of such an inspection, the following possible corrective measure is perhaps worthy of note:

Under Secretary of State Herter should not only fix responsibility on his subordinates for keeping him informed but should insist on periodic briefings by them on topics of vital importance. It is the responsibility of the Assistant Secretaries of State and the Director of Intelligence and Research to keep the Under Secretary and the Secretary advised of pertinent information for their use so that they in turn, can advise the President and Vice President. The workability of such a procedure is dependent on the competence of personnel involved and their willingness to present complete, concise, unbiased evaluated intelligence.

It would be impractical to transmit all FBI communications to high-ranking officials such as the Under Secretary or Secretary of State but it is reasonable

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to furnish them, on a selective basis, communications containing intelligence of apparent importance and interest to them, as the Bureau has done in the past. However, in making this dissemination the FBI is not assuming any of the responsibilities of the Assistant Secretaries of State or the Director of Intelligence and Research to present their superiors in the Department of State with complete, concise, correlated and evaluated intelligence.

E. Basic Concepts of Intelligence Evaluation

The problems in the State Department drive home three basic concepts of intelligence evaluation which should be implemented, wherever possible, where intelligence data is received and put to use.

(1) There must be a strong system within each agency or department designed to keep officials at policy-making levels advised of situations as they develop. It is essential that this system be so devised as to insure a flow of information in anticipation of events and not simply in reaction to events which have transpired.

(2) The principle of separation of intelligence evaluation from intelligence collection is a sound one and should be achieved whenever possible. All too often where an intelligence collector is also acting as an evaluator his opinions become slanted by an emphasis on data collected in connection with his own work with the result that proper evaluation is not placed on other data available.

(3) Intelligence from all sources must be correlated and due consideration must be given to each source in the evaluation process. New data, although it appears incredible should not be completely disregarded simply because corroboration is not yet available or because standing alone it may seem invalid.

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This evaluation was made in spite of the fact that information previously disseminated from this same source had proved to be accurate on a number of occasions; specifically, we obtained advance information of the serious illness of Joseph Stalin and the fact that he would be succeeded by Georgi Malenkov. This information was disseminated on February 10, 1953, to [REDACTED] and other agencies. Stalin died March 5, 1953, and Malenkov immediately succeeded him as premier of the Soviet Union.

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[REDACTED] however, according to the World Almanac of (S) 1956 on October 8, 1955, Molotov admitted that he had erred in statements which he made in a speech in February, 1955. He said his views were politically and theoretically in error. Molotov's speech had been criticized by the Communist Party organ "Kommunist" and it is noted that such criticism by "Kommunist" was approximately only a year after our March, 1954, dissemination. He most likely had been privately criticized considerably prior to the public criticism.

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V. BUREAU LIAISON SITUATION IN CUBA

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V. BUREAU LIAISON SITUATION  
IN CUBA

A. Identity of Bureau Personnel Assigned to Havana, Cuba

There are at present five Bureau employees assigned to Havana, as follows:

Legal Attache  
Assistant Legal Attache  
Assistant Legal Attache  
Stenographer  
Stenographer

James T. Haverty

b7C

B. Current Arrangements

Our Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba, by letter dated January 13, 1959, advised the present state of Cuban law enforcement is extremely confused. The flight of Batista and the almost complete taking over of government functions by Castro followers has completely stripped the Office of the Legal Attache of police contacts. He summarized the situation as follows:

1. Cuban National Police

This is the principal police agency which covers all of Cuba. The Legal Attache had four contacts here prior to fall of Batista. Three have fled and whereabouts of the other is unknown. The present [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] took office on January 8, 1959. He reportedly has no police experience and was a cab driver in Havana before joining Castro's forces in 1956. His three brothers were killed fighting against Batista. No contact has been made with him.

b7C

2. Department of Investigation of the Cuban National Police

This was the major contact point in the Cuban National Police. Its previous [REDACTED] a contact, has fled Cuba as did his assistant. Two of his aides, who were contacts, are in hiding. Two other aides were detained when the Castro forces took over but were released after three days. Their functions are limited. The [REDACTED] is a Castro adherent named [REDACTED]. He was formerly a bank employee and has in the past been connected in revolutionary activities [REDACTED] who has a long history of communist activities.

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3. National Bureau of Identification

This organization maintains fingerprint and identification records and files and has been almost inactive since

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the revolution. Although employees under the Batista regime have evidently retained their positions, they have not been allowed to carry out their regular functions.

4. Cuban Bureau for the Repression of Communist Activities

This organization furnished data on communist activities in Cuba. Its director escaped with Batista and its assistant director is in hiding. The head of the investigations section is under arrest. The files of the organization are in possession of Ernesto Guevara, a Castro adherent, and there is every indication the files will be destroyed as the Communist Party is now operating openly.

5. Cuban Secret Police

This group mainly investigates counterfeiting and narcotics. Its former head, a contact, has fled Cuba and 200 of the former 240 agents of the group have been dismissed.

6. Judicial Police

This organization investigates a variety of criminal matters for Cuban courts operating under the Ministry of Justice. Its [redacted] a contact, has been deposed.

[redacted] has been named [redacted] of both the Secret and Judicial Police. He was a contact of Legal Attache from 1944 until 1952. He visited the Bureau in 1950. He is a [redacted] the Judicial Police. Reportedly the [redacted] will be [redacted] who was [redacted] the Secret Police, 1950-1951, and was a contact. There is no known derogatory data on either. Legal Attache has very little business with the Secret or Judicial Police. b7C

7. Customs Police

This group investigates smuggling. [redacted] both contacts, no longer hold their positions. b7C

8. Cuban Bureau of Census

This group registers all Cuban voters. Its [redacted] who remains in office, and the [redacted] its Identification and Investigation Section, [redacted] who was to retire January 19, 1959, has in past made available voters' registrations of Cuban Communist Party. Legal Attache has advised in future these records will be unavailable because of complaints U. S. Government authorities have had access thereto. [redacted] advised Legal Attache former employees of Census Bureau filed complaint against him alleging he made Census Bureau records available to Cuban intelligence organizations during Batista b7C

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regime; that complaint might allege he also made Census Bureau records available to Legal Attache office; but that present officials of Census Bureau have told him privately that they believe complaint will be withdrawn with no action taken.

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## 9. Militia Organization

This is a new police group organized since the revolution and composed of Castro elements. Its [redacted] is [redacted] and [redacted] is [redacted] whose father was killed in 1957, reportedly by Batista elements. [redacted] has been contacted in the past by Agents and was found to be an intelligent, honorable young man. He was [redacted] the July 26 Movement in Miami in 1957. This group is mainly concerned with the apprehension of informers who operated for Batista. It reportedly hopes to become the "FBI" of Cuba. b7C

The present efforts of police agencies in Cuba are almost entirely directed toward the apprehension and prosecution of notorious supporters and informers of the Batista regime. The Legal Attache indicated that in his initial contact with police officials he intended to indicate that FBI contacts were strictly in the criminal field and to point out our ability to be of assistance on matters of a criminal nature.

## 10. Current Instructions Limiting Contacts

The Director said he felt the Office of the Legal Attache in Cuba should not try and press for any contacts until a clearer picture develops. The Legal Attache was so instructed by cablegram on January 16, 1959.

## C. Rebel Resentment Against FBI in Cuba

### 1. Allegations Made By Major Ernesto Guevara

"Chicago Tribune" issue January 10, 1959, carried an article dated January 9, 1959, at Havana, Cuba, prepared by "Chicago Tribune" press service under headline "Castro Chief Charges FBI Aided Batista." According to article, during news conference in Havana on January 9, 1959, Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara, described as one of Fidel Castro's "most trusted commanders," accused FBI of supplying Batista dictatorship with information enabling it to capture rebel arms shipments. Article reported that Guevara claimed reports found in files of Batista's Bureau for Repression of Communist Activities (BRAC) mentioned FBI as source of information. Reportedly, Guevara alleged reports to [redacted] listed FBI as source, but "FBI" was crossed out and "Confidential Informants" substituted. Guevara said that documents captured by rebel forces proved conclusively that BRAC was very close to FBI. b7C

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The Legal Attache, Havana, advised on January 19, 1959, that no information appeared in the Havana newspapers concerning Guevara's alleged charges. The Legal Attache pointed out that his dealings with BRAC were strictly in relation with communist matters and that no information was furnished by him concerning rebel activities or arms shipments. The Legal Attache speculated that the source of the "Chicago Tribune" article might be [redacted] Latin-America representative for that newspaper who was then in Havana. b7C

Concerning charge we supplied Batista regime with information enabling it to capture rebel arms shipments, Bureau has not disseminated such information to Cuban authorities. Investigation of such arms shipments is not within our jurisdiction but is responsibility of Customs. During course of our investigation regarding activities of pro-Castro movement in U. S. (aimed primarily at developing possible Registration Act violations), we did develop a considerable amount of information incidental to our investigation regarding alleged arms shipments on behalf of Cuban rebels. We disseminated such data to other interested U. S. intelligence agencies including Customs, State, [redacted] and in many instances, the military intelligence agencies. Moreover, we have, where the matter appeared to be of possible interest to the U. S. Embassy in Havana, furnished it to Legat, Havana, for local dissemination at the Embassy. It is conceivable that data of this type originating with FBI has been utilized by other U. S. agencies to keep Batista Government informed as to U. S. efforts to counteract anti-Batista activities in U. S. b7D

In one instance, State Department specifically requested authority to furnish FBI information regarding rebel activities to Cuban authorities, as follows: During August, 1958, we furnished State and other agencies with information received by San Antonio Office from a source to the effect that anti-Batista Cuban exiles in U. S. planned to bomb Presidential Palace in Havana, utilizing plane disguised with U. S. Air Force markings. State Department requested authority to have U. S. Embassy in Havana relay information to Cuban Government in paraphrased form, describing it as "unconfirmed report" and not attributing it to FBI. We told State we had no objection to this action. Subsequent investigation by the Bureau of persons allegedly involved in this affair failed to substantiate original charge.

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Concerning charge FBI furnished information to BRAC, following is noted: BRAC was established in 1955 by Batista regime [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Investigation of communist activities by Cuban Government had previously been split between various agencies, principally Cuban Military Intelligence and Cuban National Police. However, [REDACTED]

b2

b1

[REDACTED] Legat, Havana, on Bureau instructions, has been circumspect in dealings with BRAC. However, in line with our policy of cooperating with official security agencies of friendly foreign governments where such cooperation would not work to our detriment or endanger our sources, we have exchanged a limited amount of information with BRAC concerning communist activities. This cooperation has been aimed at strengthening our liaison position in the reciprocal acquisition of data of interest to us, as well as counteracting international communist activities. For instance, during September, 1957, an informant of Legat, Havana,

With Bureau approval, [REDACTED]

Legat furnished this information to [REDACTED] then [REDACTED]

b7C  
b7D

[REDACTED] Cuban officials were most appreciative of information furnished by Legat and pointed out that the Cuban investigative agencies had [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Moreover,

[REDACTED] Incident received considerable publicity(s) [REDACTED] in Cuban press and was a major setback to Cuban communist movement. At time information was furnished to [REDACTED] it was given in strict confidence and up to now there have been no indications, whatever, that [REDACTED] violated this confidence. It is noted [REDACTED] subsequently became [REDACTED] and in this capacity he carried on a cordial correspondence with Director from time to time. During November, 1957, [REDACTED] visited Washington, D. C., at which time he visited the Director. According to press reports, [REDACTED] fled Cuba for the Dominican Republic following the overthrow of the Batista Government.

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D. Publicity Concerning Cuban Army Military Intelligence Service (SIM) Honorary Cards

The Havana, Cuba, newspaper, "Revolucion," the official organ of the July 26 Movement of Cuba, in its issue of January 17, 1959, pointed out that a review of the files at SIM disclosed that SIM honorary credentials had been issued to "neighbors of the American Embassy in Cuba" and it was supposed that the employees of this Embassy had dedicated themselves to the undiplomatic work of spying. The article was accompanied by photographs of the cards in question which had thereon photographs of the individuals to whom these cards were issued including FBI Special Agent John J. Wachter, formerly Assistant Legal Attaché in Havana;

[REDACTED] the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) at the American Embassy, Havana; [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], both of whom are also INS employees assigned to the Embassy; and [REDACTED]

b7C  
[REDACTED] liaison officer at the Embassy. The individuals so portrayed were not identified insofar as their employing agency was concerned; however, the names of each of these persons were set out.

b7C  
On January 20, 1959, [REDACTED] advised from Havana that [REDACTED] associate editor of the publication "U. S. News and World Report" planned to contact representatives of the new Cuban Government to obtain data to be used in an article pertaining to the issuance of these cards. On January 20, 1959, [REDACTED] the "U. S. News and World Report" advised the Bureau that [REDACTED] had checked into this matter but had decided not to write the article since he had discovered that a Cuban newspaper had planted a phony story that there were five American spies for Batista who had entree into Cuban intelligence files.

A letter dated January 22, 1959, to all Legal Attachés pointed out that it is wrong for our foreign personnel to accept cards of this nature where there is a likelihood that they could cause embarrassment to the Bureau; that all Legal Attachés should promptly survey this situation in each office and see to it that personnel have not obtained such cards unless their use is absolutely essential to the effective operations of the office involved.

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VI. CURRENT HAITIAN SITUATION

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VI. CURRENT HAITIAN SITUATION

A. Recent Developments

Information concerning [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was received on January 20, b7C/b7D  
1959, from a source whose reliability is not known. The  
source identified [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

When interviewed by agents of this Bureau on  
January 20, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that he had been contacted  
[REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] However, no  
final arrangements were effected.

Concerning [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] b7C/b7D

On January 20, 1959, pertinent information  
concerning [REDACTED] was furnished  
to the New York City Police Department. On the same date  
efforts were made to contact [REDACTED] at his residence in  
New York City; however, he was out of town. In his  
absence, his daughter was advised of the receipt of  
information indicating a possible [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] and she promised to advise both [REDACTED] and his wife  
as soon as possible.

The above information has been disseminated  
to Vice President Richard M. Nixon; [REDACTED] b7C  
the Assistant to the President; Under Secretary

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of State Christian A. Herter; [REDACTED] b2  
[REDACTED] the Immigration and Naturalization Service;  
the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department  
of the Army; the Office of Special Investigations, Air Force;  
the Director of Naval Intelligence; the Attorney General;  
and Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh.

(S)

[REDACTED]  
On January 24, 1959, a source who is in close  
contact with Haitian officials in New York City [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] mentioned above) furnished information that the

[REDACTED], Reportedly,

b7C/D

[REDACTED]  
Our New York Office advised on January 24, 1959,  
that the principal Haitian exiles residing in New York City,  
including [REDACTED] b7C  
and [REDACTED] agreed that the current Haitian  
Government is in a precarious state; however, they all  
denied any knowledge of invasion plans from the United States.

Data in above two paragraphs has been disseminated to the State Department; [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] b2  
the Immigration and Naturalization Service; the  
Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department  
of the Army; the Office of Special Investigations, Air Force;  
the Director of Naval Intelligence; and the Internal  
Security Division of the Justice Department.

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On January 23, 1959, [redacted] advised our New York Office that her husband was in Cuba, purpose unknown to her. On January 26 and 27, 1959, [redacted] furnished the following information:

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A delegation of Haitians arrived in Havana on January 22, 1959, seeking men and arms to overthrow the Government of Haiti. [redacted] confidant of Castro, conferred with the Haitians, declined any assistance from Cuba at present and told the delegation to organize its forces and then ask for assistance. The Cubans have no plans presently to assist the revolutionaries of Haiti, the Dominican Republic or Nicaragua as they have many problems of their own.

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The foregoing data has been disseminated to the State Department; the [redacted] the Immigration and Naturalization Service; the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army; the Office of Special Investigations, Air Force; the Director of Naval Intelligence; and the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department.

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While the Haitian situation has been followed closely, in view of these most recent developments we have instructed the New York, Miami, Jacksonville, Newark, San Juan and Washington Field Offices by teletype January 23, 1959, to immediately intensify investigations involving Haiti, including informant cases, and to alert all logical contacts and sources to be certain we are promptly apprised of all significant developments. They were instructed that particular efforts should be made to be sure the Bureau is aware of any possible expeditions against Haiti from the U.S. which might involve neutrality statutes within our jurisdiction and that all allegations of this type should be vigorously investigated and resolved at the earliest possible time. In view of the concentration of Haitian exiles at New York City and reported involvement of the Haitian Consulate, New York City, in current developments regarding Haiti, we have initiated steps to effect technical coverage of the Haitian Consulate, New York City.

B. Prior Unsuccessful Plot in Miami

On July 29, 1958, a group of individuals, including two former Dade County, Florida, deputy sheriffs

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and three former Haitian Army officers, landed in Haiti by boat "Mollie C" of Key West, Florida, and attacked the presidential palace in an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the government. All participants were killed. In view of the fact that a representative of the Department of State in Miami, Florida, had prior knowledge of the activities of the participants and did not advise us, and since all participants were killed, we did not enter the investigation.

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*APPENDIX A*

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APPENDIX A

INFORMATION PROVIDED [REDACTED]

b7C

(*Further Details*)

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APPENDIX A

Information Provided

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[REDACTED] who had been providing information to our New York Office voluntarily with regard to other matters contacted us on January 1, 1959, following the downfall of Batista. Since that time she has provided considerable information concerning the Cuban situation as set forth hereinafter.

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[REDACTED]  
and her two brothers left South Carolina.

[REDACTED] was first married to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] She is presently married to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] She has resided at the Hotel Bretton Hall in New York City since January, 1956. She was formerly [REDACTED] engaged in the import-export business, the bulk of her activities being in Latin America.

[REDACTED] in two investigations and found that her information was reliable.

Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force; and U. S. Customs Service.

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[REDACTED] claims to be personally acquainted with [REDACTED] the Dominican Republic and former President Batista and to have contact with Senators Wayne B. Morse and Hubert Humphrey. She also claims to be on friendly terms with former Secretary of State James F. Burnes and the former New York [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was contacted in November, 1958,

[REDACTED] the July 26 Movement in the United States, who requested her advice on various problems facing the Movement. In addition to [REDACTED] was also in constant contact with other pro-Castro individuals of the July 26 Movement such as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the July 26 Movement in the United States; [REDACTED] a Havana real estate man; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] reportedly related to provisional president Urrutia;

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] wealthy sugar plantation owners in Cuba.

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1. Cuban Feeling Against Former U. S. Ambassador Earl E. T. Smith

On January 3, 1959, [redacted] advised that [redacted] for the July 26 Movement, had convinced the Movement on declaring U. S. Ambassador Smith persona non grata as the first official act of the new rebel government. She stated she was trying to convince the New York rebel leaders to permit Smith to resign and that a call would be made to Cuba in an effort to convince Castro to let Smith do so, but she believed that this was hopeless. She further advised that three statements were in preparation which were to be released as soon as the provisional president took office. These statements concern: (1) A statement regarding the declaration of Smith as persona non grata; (2) a statement regarding the renegotiation of the rental of the Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba; and (3) a statement regarding the exposure of Ambassador Smith as having engaged in business ventures with Batista.

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On January 4, 1959, [redacted] advised that the Cuban people wanted an Ambassador from the United States who was a man of the people. The Cubans did not want a rich society man. She added that the spirit of anti-Americanism was very strong in Havana, not against the American Government as such but against the Department of State and Ambassador Smith in particular.

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On January 8, 1959, [redacted] advised that the July 26 Movement was very happy with the recognition of the new government by the United States. She added that the Cuban people were still upset over the fact that Ambassador Smith was still assigned to Cuba. She noted that Fidel Castro was very bitter toward the British Government over the sale of planes to the Batista Government and that Castro was in favor of the recall of the British Ambassador. According to [redacted] the provisional president was able to reason with Castro concerning the British Ambassador but that the question of the United States Ambassador was a different story because it affected the feeling and the thinking of the entire population of Cuba which was against Ambassador Smith.

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It is noted Ambassador Smith's resignation was announced on January 10, 1959, and, according to the press, he returned to the United States on January 20, 1959. The above information was disseminated to the Department, the Department of State, [redacted] and the military agencies.

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On January 19, 1959, [redacted] advised that former American Ambassador Earl E. T. Smith paid his respects at the palace on January 19, 1959, prior to departing from Cuba, at which time he was rudely treated and afforded only three minutes to pay his respects inasmuch as he was disliked by the Cuban people. Above disseminated on January 21, 1959, to Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter; Office of Security, Department of State; [redacted] and the military agencies. Same information furnished on January 21, 1959, to Vice President Nixon and the Attorney General with a summary of information previously furnished [redacted] concerning the Cuban situation.

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2. Persons Considered for U. S. Ambassador to Cuba

On January 4, 1959, [redacted] advised that [redacted] a well-known attorney from Florida, who claimed to be a personal friend of Vice President Nixon, had been in contact with the Department of State on January 4, 1959. She also advised that [redacted] a New York attorney, had been in contact with Senator Humphrey, Senator Morse and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. She stated that [redacted] related that [redacted] was acceptable to both the Republicans and Democrats as Ambassador to Cuba but that Mrs. Roosevelt has withheld comment. On January 4, 1959, [redacted] advised that [redacted] was in Washington, D. C., conferring with the Department of State in an effort to get Ambassador Smith to submit his resignation. The Cubans desired to have [redacted] as the new U. S. Ambassador inasmuch as he had lived in Cuba and understood the present situation. According to [redacted] was reluctant to accept the post but would back anyone suggested by the Department of State who would have the best interests of the U. S. at heart.

On January 5, 1959, [redacted] advised that she and [redacted] had met with [redacted] on January 4, 1959. Both [redacted] and [redacted] were impressed with [redacted] sincerity and the fact that if [redacted] should be appointed U. S. Ambassador to Cuba he would be likely to improve U. S. - Cuban relations.

On January 5, 1959, [redacted] advised that the new Cuban cabinet was discussing three men who would be acceptable as U. S. Ambassador. There were (1) [redacted] U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C.; (2) [redacted] U. S. Embassy, Havana, Cuba; and (3) [redacted] Miami, Florida. She learned that the Cuban people as a whole were upset because the Department of State had not as yet made a public statement regarding the new government.

The above information was furnished to the Department of State, [redacted] and the military agencies.

In addition, [redacted] on January 9, 1959, advised that she had learned from [redacted] on January 8, 1959, that he had abandoned the idea of becoming U. S. Ambassador to Cuba. [redacted] stated that

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the Republican Party in Florida had conducted an inquiry into the matter and advised [redacted] to give up the idea of becoming Ambassador as there was too much political pressure behind U. S. Ambassador Smith. [redacted] stated that [redacted] related that the Republican Party in Florida ascertained that Democratic

[redacted] an attorney from South Miami, an individual named [redacted] and an individual named [redacted] both from Miami, Florida, had investments in Cuba and the profits were too lucrative to have Smith replaced as Smith was taking care of their investments. [redacted] stated that the Republican Party in Florida ascertained in the beginning that [redacted] was sympathetic toward the revolutionary movement but was induced to visit Cuba and was given shares and interests in business there for lending his name, for visiting Cuba and for talking to former President Batista. [redacted] advised that the business interests included mining and cement plants and in some way the sugar industry. [redacted] also stated that [redacted] fronted for these investments and that [redacted] fronted for the Italian money and was also influential at the Presidential palace in business ventures between Ambassador Smith and former President Batista.

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[redacted] advised [redacted] to be extremely careful with this information and stated he had further ascertained that [redacted] was [redacted] with [redacted] who was in the U. S. Navy with Vice President Nixon and [redacted] during World War II. [redacted] stated that he had also ascertained that Vice President Nixon was also in on the investments in Cuba and that all individuals involved had benefited financially. [redacted] advised that when the Vice President visited Miami, Florida, he stayed at the home [redacted] requested that this information not be disseminated outside the Bureau. No commitment was made to her in this regard. This information was received on the night of January 9, 1959; Smith's resignation as Ambassador was announced on the morning of January 10, 1959; and as this resolved the situation, no dissemination was made of this information.

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3. Attitude of Cuban Government to Offer of  
Soviet Aid and Communism

On January 4, 1959, [redacted] advised that the Russian Government was making unusual overtures and putting pressure on the rebel government through unnamed Latin-American countries to have the Russians recognized and diplomatic relations established. She reported that the Cuban treasury was completely looted by Batista and his government when they left Cuba and that the new government was in dire need of money. She advised that the Russian Government through the Governments of Costa Rica and Venezuela had offered unlimited funds to the new government but the new government was reluctant to accept this offer.

On January 8, 1959, [redacted] advised that the Cuban rebels were very much concerned over a statement concerning the Communist Party which was mentioned in the newspapers and identified as having come from Ernesto "Che" Guevara, one of Castro's military leaders. According to [redacted] Guevara was a "foreigner" and had no say in the new government and did not speak for the Cuban people concerning communism. She added that Guevara was an excellent military man, was used by the July 26 Movement as a military man, and that Castro had had his difficulties with him.

The above information was furnished to Department, State Department, [redacted] and the military agencies.

On January 19, 1959, [redacted] advised our New York Office from Cuba that the Cuban Government will not recognize Russia and it is deeply concerned over the communist threat.

This information was furnished on January 21, 1959, to Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter; Vice President Nixon; the Attorney General; Office of Security, State Department; [redacted] and the military agencies.

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4. Feeling of Cuban Government to Nomination  
of Philip W. Bonsal as Ambassador to Cuba

On January 16, 1959, [redacted] stated that the Cuban Government was most pleased with the proposed appointment of Philip W. Bonsal as the new U. S. Ambassador to Cuba. She said that [redacted]

[redacted] member of the new Cuban Government, on January 16, 1959, had advised that the Cuban Government was at that time still hoping that [redacted] of the U. S. State Department would be appointed ambassador even if only on an interim basis because of [redacted] background, life in Cuba and general knowledge and understanding of Latin affairs. This information was furnished State Department January 18, 1959. It is noted that Philip W. Bonsal was nominated Ambassador to Cuba by President Eisenhower on January 21, 1959.

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5. Rumors Concerning Possible Overthrow of Cuban  
Government by Batista Followers

On January 16, 1959, [redacted] stated she has heard rumors, which are at present unsubstantiated, that former Cuban President Fulgencio Batista is attempting to determine how many supporters he can gather in an effort to overthrow the new government.

[redacted] stated she has learned that a shipment of 2,000 M-1 rifles, purchased and paid for by the Cuban Government prior to January 1, 1959, is now in Italy. According to [redacted] rumors indicate that Batista and his followers will attempt a coup in about four or five months as they feel the new government will be at its weakest point at that time. Above data from [redacted] furnished State Department January 18, 1959.

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6. Cuban Government's Desire for Removal of U. S. Military Missions

On January 5, 1959, [REDACTED] advised that the new government in Cuba [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] According to [REDACTED] the Cubans wanted the recall of all individuals assigned to U. S. military missions in Cuba who had assisted the Batista Government. Above data disseminated to Department, Department of State, [REDACTED] and the military agencies.

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On January 19, 1959, [REDACTED] called our New York Office from Cuba to advise that the Cuban Government is bitter "toward the United States military missions" as it is felt they were too close to Batista and stated that if the individuals in charge of the U. S. military missions are not recalled soon the new Cuban Government will ask that they leave.

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This information disseminated on January 21, 1959, to Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter; Office of Security, Department of State; [REDACTED] and the military agencies. Same information furnished on January 21, 1959, to Vice President Nixon and the Attorney General with a summary of information previously furnished [REDACTED]

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On January 20, 1959, [REDACTED] from Havana, Cuba, telephonically contacted our New York Office. She stated [REDACTED]

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According to [REDACTED] the Cuban Government may accept the offer and may request re-establishment of the missions later or the Government might ask for the withdrawal of certain personnel.

Above information furnished on January 20, 1959, to the Department, Department of State, [REDACTED] and Departments of Army, Navy and Air Force.

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7. Executions by Castro in Cuba

On January 15, 1959, [redacted] advised she learned from [redacted]

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[redacted] This individual told [redacted] that the Cuban Government was desperate for the U. S. Government or the Department of State to assist Cuba now without further delay. [redacted] advised that she was attempting to influence the Castro Government to halt the current wave of executions and to institute a Nuremberg trial system. She also learned from [redacted]

On January 16, 1959, [redacted] advised that she had received a call from the secretary [redacted] who advised her that the cabinet had met and [redacted]

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[redacted] advised that she would have no objection if the Department of State got in touch with her.

Above information disseminated to the Department, Department of State, [redacted] and the military agencies.

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On January 16, 1959, [redacted] advised she informed [redacted] U. S. State Department, of her invitation to Cuba and he had agreed it would be advantageous for her to go to Cuba and consult with the new Cuban Government. [redacted] advised she was to be met in Havana [redacted] the Sugar Institute in Havana. She would also speak to President Manuel Urrutia and [redacted] to President Urrutia. [redacted] also wanted [redacted] to speak to [redacted]

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Fidel Castro but she stated she would not go out of her way to speak to Castro as she desired to speak to only the civilian members of the new Cuban Government. [redacted] stressed she was going to Havana at the request of [redacted] and only as a friend of the Cuban people.

[redacted] departed New York City for Havana on January 18, 1959. The above information was disseminated to State Department on January 18, 1959.

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On January 19, 1959, [redacted] advised that the military trials are temporarily being held up and when they are resumed they will be open to the public and held in Havana and the defendants will have legal counsel. She stated all persons contacted by her requested that she speak with Fidel Castro, which she agreed to do although she does not actually desire to speak with him and added that he is at present in Pinar del Rio.

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[redacted] also stated she had an appointment to speak with Commandant Camilo Cienfuegos at Camp Columbia on January 20, 1959. [redacted] advised on January 20, 1959, that her appointment with Commandant Camilo Cienfuegos had been postponed until January 21, 1959, as an argument had arisen at Camp Columbia over the resumption of the trials of the Batista followers. [redacted] added that Fidel Castro is desirous of conducting the trials and acting as prosecutor but members of the Government are opposed to this. She stated that Castro would be present at the rally in Havana on January 21, 1959.

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[redacted] advised that [redacted] arrived in Havana on January 20, 1959, and was staying at the Havana Hilton Hotel and has been appointed head of the military forces in the Province of Havana.

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[redacted] added that [redacted] who has been promoting business ventures in Cuba, and [redacted] New York Herald Tribune reporter who was seeking a post as public relations director, have been gracefully dropped.

The information furnished [redacted] on January 20, 1959, was disseminated on January 21, 1959, to the State Department,

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[redacted] Departments of the Army, Navy, Air Force and the Internal Security Division of the Department.

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8. Cuban Government's Desire for U.S. Assistance

On January 19, 1959, [redacted] called our New York Office from Havana, Cuba, and stated she had spent eight hours at the Sugar Institute and two and one-half hours at the Presidential Palace but had not been in contact with the American Embassy in Havana. She stated she had conferred with [redacted] the Sugar Institute; b7C

[redacted] and many others. She stated the situation in Cuba was chaotic and the government was desperate for assistance and guidance from the U.S.

According to [redacted] U. S. Ambassador Philip W. Bonsal will be warmly and sincerely welcomed in Cuba as the Cubans are well pleased over his selection. She added Dr. Manuel Urrutia is a mere "figurehead" in the present Cuban Government and has no power other than to reorganize the judicial system. [redacted] added that one [redacted] whose full name she was unable to furnish, formerly in charge of the Sugar Institute, was jailed on January 19, 1959. b7C

Continuing, [redacted] stated that the Cuban Government "desires the United States to make a higher reallocation of sugar" and if Ambassador Bonsal on arrival in Cuba would offer temporary financial aid to the new government, it would be a great gesture toward improving United States - Cuba relations. She stated Cuba is desperately in need of technical assistance in the fields of education and agriculture. b7C

On January 19, 1959, [redacted] advised that she had been warmly received by the Cubans and her opinions on many problems and questions were constantly being sought. She also stated that the Castro forces desire close relations with the U.S. but that, due to things they did in the U. S. while trying to overthrow the Government of Batista, they are ashamed to ask the U. S. for aid. b7C

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The information furnished by [redacted] on January 19, 1959, was disseminated on January 21, 1959, to Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter; the Department of State; [redacted] and the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The same information was furnished on January 21, 1959, to Vice President Nixon, the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General Walsh with a summary of the information previously furnished by her concerning the Cuban situation.

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#### 9. July 26 Movement

On January 2, 1959, [redacted] advised that the leaders of the July 26 Movement in New York City were concerned over the possibility that members of other revolutionary organizations in New York City might create incidents and that members of the Movement had been calling the leaders of these groups to insist that no incidents occur which might reflect unfavorably on the new government of Cuba. She added that the July 26 Movement had received strict orders from Castro's headquarters in Cuba stating that Castro wanted the turn over of the government to be carried on as orderly and peaceful as possible and that anyone who created a disturbance would be dealt with accordingly.

On January 7, 1959, [redacted] advised that the [redacted] the July 26 Movement in the United States [redacted] was disappointed over the appointment of Dr. Manuel Urrutia as provisional president because he felt that Urrutia was not strong enough to cope with the present situation. This individual also told [redacted] that anyone who believed that Castro did not have the real power in Cuba was greatly mistaken. He also advised [redacted] that the July 26 Movement had no fear of communists in the new cabinet but was concerned about the allegations that communists were in the July 26 Movement. He added that the Movement did accept man power from the communist element during the revolt but that the Movement had not been influenced politically by the communist element and that this element would be eliminated from the Movement. He believed that the new government would not be strong enough to solve the problems facing Cuba and that Castro would make changes and would appoint people who would have both the background and experience in handling Cuba's problems. He stated that Cuba needed experienced technicians and looked toward the United States for technical assistance in solving Cuba's internal problems. This information was disseminated to Department, Department of State, [redacted] and the military agencies.

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10. Miscellaneous

On January 2, 1959, [redacted] advised that the July 26 Movement was greatly disturbed over the arrival in Cuba of Carlos Prio Socarras, former President of Cuba, since Prio went to Cuba uninvited apparently in an effort to "save face." She added that the rebels wanted no part of Prio and that Prio had no chance in the new government.

On January 4, 1959, [redacted] ascertained that there was much fighting among various revolutionary groups over the appointment of a new cabinet and that it was hoped that the provisional president would appoint members of the various revolutionary groups to the cabinet rather than only members of the July 26 Movement.

On January 4, 1959, [redacted] advised that members of the Communist Party in Havana had rushed the National Union Building and had been routed by the Castro forces.

On January 4, 1959, [redacted] advised that the Cubans were much concerned over the treatment given by officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Miami police to pro-Castro exiles returning to Havana. She stated that all the exiles leaving Miami were searched because it was rumored that some one was carrying a revolver.

On January 4, 1959, [redacted] advised that she had been requested [redacted]

[redacted] The July 26 Movement was concerned as it did not desire any adverse publicity. The Bureau made no comment in this matter.

On January 5, 1959, [redacted] advised that the followers of Castro were concerned over the fact that Ernesto "Che" Guevara, one of Castro's military officers, and [redacted] had instructed Fidel Castro not to give up any powers until he was fully in control of the situation. Fidel Castro, however, would not follow this advice and allowed the new government to come into power.

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On January 7, 1959.

learned

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Above information furnished Department,  
State Department, [redacted] and  
the military agencies.

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11. Information Furnished [REDACTED] Since Her Return to U. S. from Cuba on January 24, 1959

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On January 26, 1959, [REDACTED] advised our New York Office that the July 26 Movement had several tons of TNT stored in various places in the Miami area; that this was considered dangerous to the community; and that at first the Castro Government wanted to send a plane to Miami to get it. The U.S. Customs, however, turned this request down.

[REDACTED] advised the new Cuban Government has now been in touch with the Miami City Police, the Dade County Sheriff's Office and the Florida State Police who have indicated they have no objection to the new Cuban Government's coming to Florida to pick up the TNT. She advised that [REDACTED] who is now [REDACTED] the City Council in Havana, knows where the TNT is stored in Miami. She advised that she had been in contact with Joe Manners, a Departmental attorney in Miami, for advice and he had advised her she would have to handle the matter through U.S. Customs. [REDACTED] advised that she was calling the New York Office for suggestions as she expected a call from Cuba on January 26, 1959. She was advised that no advice could be given her; that this appeared to be a matter which would have to be worked out with U.S. Customs and the State Department.

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The above information was furnished to the Department of State, U.S. Customs, [REDACTED] Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force and to the Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, on January 27, 1959.

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[REDACTED] furnished the following additional information to the New York Office on January 26 and 27, 1959: She advised she had a meeting with Camilo Cienfuegos on January 21, 1959, and that of all the military members Cienfuegos is the most intelligent and reasonable. She advised that Cienfuegos wants peace, wants a stop to the "blood letting" and that he will compromise to insure peace. Cienfuegos and other influential people have taken steps to ease Ernesto "Che" Guevara out of the military. She advised that Guevara will be leaving Cuba and will probably end up in some Latin-American country which is experiencing internal troubles.

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According to [REDACTED]

Cuba is the only individual who will

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stand up to Castro on a matter of principle and argue with him. She learned that if Castro does not listen to reason [REDACTED] will resign his post which the July 26 Movement does not want to have happen because the resignation would split the organization. [REDACTED] advised that Dr. Manuel Urrutia is a complete "bust" as President and that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] follows Urrutia's example and does nothing. She stated that several individuals including [REDACTED], and [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] the Sugar Institute, instructed [REDACTED] to take more positive action in the Cuban crisis. She advised that Castro does not know the true situation concerning Urrutia's weaknesses and that members of the cabinet fear telling Castro as he might seize the presidency if he knew the truth. According to [REDACTED] Urrutia may be replaced as President by the middle or end of February, 1959, and that Castro is the absolute power in Cuba today.

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] the city council, will be replaced by the end of February, 1959, because they lack ability and experience. She advised that [REDACTED] a member of the Authentic Party (OA) is a treacherous politician who is influential with the new cabinet and that he can cause much trouble for the new Cuban Government. [REDACTED] according to [REDACTED] is also a friend of the Directorio Revolucionario (DR) whose members are disturbed because they received no recognition in the Cuban Government. b7C

[REDACTED] stated there is no possibility of kidnaping of former Batista officials in the United States on the part of July 26 members since the members are strictly disciplined by Castro. However, the possibility does exist that members of the DR and the OA might attempt a kidnaping in order to embarrass the new Cuban Government. b7C

[REDACTED] stated that another embarrassing situation in Havana was the number of Americans seeking to make business connections in Cuba, relating how they were connected politically and stating that they had connections in the White House. b7C

The above information was disseminated on January 28, 1959, to the Department of State, the [REDACTED] the armed forces and the Internal Security Division of the Department. b2

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On January 27, 1959, [REDACTED] stated that in her last conversation with [REDACTED] the Sugar Institute in Cuba, on January 25, 1959, [REDACTED] stated that the primary problem in Cuba today is the labor question. He advised her the communist element within Cuba, after the overthrow of the Batista Government, seized the labor offices and some governors' offices in the provinces outside of Havana and immediately started organizing the workers in the sugar industry and were threatening a general strike which would cripple the economy of Cuba. [REDACTED] advised that she received a telephone call on January 27, 1959, from [REDACTED] and he advised that he had just returned from several conferences with sugar owners in the outlying provinces of Cuba to deal with the communist element within labor. [REDACTED] informed [REDACTED] that the Cuban cabinet had met on January 27, 1959, and thoroughly discussed the communist threat. According to [REDACTED] the cabinet is in complete agreement with [REDACTED] and the communist effort to grab the labor movement in Cuba will be crushed.

[REDACTED] informed [REDACTED] that the communist labor leaders have already been rounded up and that all cabinet ministers are thoroughly going over all employees of their departments to rout out any communist element which might exist. [REDACTED] stated the Cuban cabinet had made a telephone call on January 27, 1959, to Fidel Castro in Venezuela informing him of the communist danger and that Castro, weather permitting, would return to Havana on January 27, 1959, and make a personal appeal to Cuban workers to get the sugar crop exported. [REDACTED] assured [REDACTED] that with the complete cooperation of the new Cuban cabinet and Castro the communist problem within labor will be nothing more than a nuisance problem and if this communist element continues to disrupt the working classes the new government will dissolve the labor unions. [REDACTED] also advised that [REDACTED] according to [REDACTED] is not a strong enough individual to control the labor unions in Havana but he has every good intention of carrying out his duties, is bitterly anticommunist and will not allow the communists to get control within the labor movement.

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[redacted] advised on January 27, 1959, that [redacted] also referred to Cuban Government's desire to obtain the TNT and certain military equipment belonging to the July 26 Movement which is in the U.S. [redacted] stated she had contacted General Edward S. Greenbaum in this connection and Greenbaum indicated he would attempt to get in contact with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles or someone at the White House to see what arrangements could be made. She advised that Greenbaum told her he had been unable to get in contact with the Secretary of State but he would call the White House on January 27, 1959. Edward S. Greenbaum is a former army officer and an attorney who has been associated with the law firm of Greenbaum, Wolff and Ernst since 1915. Greenbaum served in World War I and World War II and was a member of the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations 1946-1947. With reference to the arms matters [redacted] requested that [redacted] have General Edward S. Greenbaum withhold his telephone call to the White House for several days in order to see whether the Cuban Government would be able to work something out without any inquiries being made at the White House as they did not want to be indebted in any way.

[redacted] stated she had been in contact on January 27, 1959, with Robert Kennedy, Chief Counsel, U.S. Senate Select Committee to Investigate Improper Activities in Labor-Management Relations, and had discussed the matter of the TNT and arms belonging to the July 26 Movement which are in the Miami area. [redacted] stated that Kennedy informed her he would contact individuals in U.S. Customs if [redacted] desired him to do so whom he thought would be able to work out some arrangements with the new Cuban Government. [redacted] stated she told Kennedy to withhold any action in the matter until she received further information from [redacted]

The above information received from [redacted] on January 27, 1959, was disseminated to the State Department, [redacted] U.S. Customs, the military agencies and the Internal Security Division of the Department on January 28, 1959.

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On January 27, 1959, [redacted] advised she had been unable to keep a luncheon appointment with Edward R. Murrow of the Columbia Broadcasting System who wanted to discuss with her a forthcoming "Person to Person" telecast from Havana on which program [redacted] Secretary of State, and [redacted] the Sugar Institute, [redacted] would be interviewed. On January 27, 1959, [redacted] stated she had received a call from Marvin Segal, Departmental attorney, Special Anti-Racketeering Group, New York City, who stated that in response to the offer of [redacted] the Sugar Institute, Havana, made through [redacted] to review all files of Cuban military intelligence and files pertaining to the American gambling syndicate in Cuba, he had made arrangements to go to Cuba to review these files. Segal informed [redacted] he would take two Immigration and Naturalization Service representatives with him, one from Miami and one from the U.S. Embassy in Havana.

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[redacted] stated she wanted Departmental attorney Joseph Manners of Miami to go to Havana also and Segal stated it was not necessary for Manners to go. [redacted] stated she suggested to Segal that an FBI representative from the U.S. should also go or if the FBI had someone in Cuba such representative should accompany Segal. [redacted] stated Segal informed her the FBI was not interested in the American gamblers and racketeers in Cuba. [redacted] advised that if Joseph Manners did not go she would not make arrangements for Segal and under no circumstances would she make arrangements for Immigration and Naturalization Service representatives to go because Cubans, who now hold important jobs in the Government, were much provoked over the mistreatment they received from U.S. Customs and Immigration and Naturalization Service in Miami when they were returning to Cuba on January 2, 1959.

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[redacted] advised that she can make arrangements, by contacting [redacted] for an FBI representative in Havana to have access to and review all files pertaining to Americans. She advised that if Segal will take Manners with him to Havana she will accompany in order to make

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proper introductions for them with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Mayor of Havana, with whom they must work. No commitment was made by the New York Office regarding the above matter.

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The information received from [REDACTED] on January 27, 1959, concerning Marvin Segal's proposed trip to Cuba was disseminated to the Internal Security Division and the Criminal Division of the Department and to the Immigration and Naturalization Service on January 28, 1959.

b7C

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*APPENDIX B*

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**SECRET**APPENDIX BCOMMUNIST RAMIFICATIONS IN THE CASTRO MOVEMENT

(Further Details on Individuals)

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b7C

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APPENDIX B

FIDEL CASTRO

I. Information Developed by Other United States Government Agencies

Information in our files received from other United States (U. S.) Government agencies reflect numerous allegations that Fidel Castro has been: A member of a communist group, a communist sympathizer and an aspirant to becoming a Marxist leader in Cuba. Information also reported that Castro's movement collaborated very closely with the Cuban Communist Youth Organization in Camaguey Province and received support from the Cuban Communist Party. Many allegations linking Castro with communism have emanated from the Cuban Government. The Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) advised Cuban Government is inclined to refer to all rebel sympathizers as communists. In this respect, representative statements attributed to the Cuban Government by other U. S. Government agencies are as follows: Castro is a communist sympathizer with communist ideals; Castro is either a communist or the nearest thing to it; Castro established contacts with communist elements while in Mexico, and Castro's movement is being, or is possibly completely, infiltrated by the Cuban Communist Party.

January 10, 1958, issue of the Spanish-language newspaper "El Diario de Nueva York" published in New York City carried an item entitled "Say that Fidel Castro Has Ex-Communists on His Staff." This article commented on a report in the London review "Intelligence Digest" by Kenneth de Courcy who reported that Castro and his revolutionary staff have a strong communist affiliation. He also reported that Castro also received assistance in cash, arms, and ammunition from the Soviet Union. According to the article appearing in "El Diario de Nueva York," observers in Cuba were of the opinion that the fact that Castro has on his staff some collaborators who were communists in the past does

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not mean that he has any compromises with the communists now, although he is receiving from them any aid that they can give him.

*S* No dissemination  
of the newspaper article was made.

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(3)

In connection with the Bogotazo incident, State advised that Colombian detectives found some of Castro's mail at the time of the riots, which indicated he was a member of the Cuban Communist Party.

18

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## II. Information Developed by Bureau

Legat, Havana. letter to Bureau March 17, 1949, reflects [redacted] b7C

advised that Fidel Castro was among the group of agitators in front of the American Embassy on March 12, 1949, Havana. According to Legat, a UP news item dated April 19, 1948, at Bogota reported correspondence found in Fidel Castro's effects in a hotel room indicated he was a member of the Communist Party. No dissemination, public source information. (S) V

San Juan report January 3, 1951, reflects following the uprising in Puerto Rico in September and November, 1950, [redacted] on December 12, 1950, advised b2 b7D that Cuban students organized two committees to maintain the fight for independence for Puerto Rico. According to the source, Fidel Castro headed the committee sponsored by the communists. Disseminated to Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, Secret Service, Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), Department of the Army (G-2), Office of Special Investigations (OSI), and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), January 9, 1951.

Legat, Havana, report dated August 17, 1953, reflects Cuban Government stated through a censored Cuban press that members of the Cuban Communist Party had been involved in the July 26, 1953, attempt to overthrow the Cuban Government under the leadership of Fidel Castro. Disseminated to State, [redacted] INS, b2 January 1, 1953.

New York report November 6, 1953, reflects information received from Legat, Havana, that during Fidel Castro's student days he was reported to be closely associated with communists and was reliably reported to have been present in Bogota in 1948 when the uprising took place in that city. Disseminated to State, [redacted] OSI, ONI, G-2, INS, Bureau of Customs (Customs), December 7 and 8, 1953. b2

Miami report January 4, 1956, reports Fidel Castro entered United States at San Antonio, Texas,

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October 20, 1955, and departed Miami, Florida, December 10, 1955, for Mexico City. During this period while in the United States, [REDACTED]

Report b7C

[REDACTED] reflects no evidence of Communist Party activity or association on the part of [REDACTED] during the period he was in the United States. Disseminated to Records Administration Branch (RAB), Department of Justice.

A letter to the Director dated April 3, 1956, from [REDACTED] contained the allegation that Castro had ideas of a communist rather than a nationalist and if he proved successful in overthrowing the Cuban Government, that country would then become a satellite of the USSR. Disseminated to State, [REDACTED] April 30, 1956. b2 b7C

Legat, Madrid, letter to Bureau dated May 5, 1958, advised Madrid, Spain, daily newspaper "ABC," issue of May 2, 1958, carried an article reflecting an interview with one [REDACTED] the Cuban Government, who stated Fidel Castro is a communist. No dissemination, public source material. b7C

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ERNESTO GUEVARA SERNA, also known as  
Ernesto "Che" Guevara, "Che" Guevara

I. Information Developed by Other United States Government Agencies

[REDACTED]

Consulting

II. Information Developed by the Bureau

Our files reflect subject was in U. S. from August 5, 1952, until September 2, 1952, and investigation was conducted concerning his activities during that stay

[REDACTED]

b7

He denied he was a communist at that time, but indicated he adhered to communism and described himself as a "leftist." Our investigation developed no information of a subversive nature during his stay in the U. S., and Miami report dated September 2, 1952, reflecting results of our investigation and including above allegation from State was disseminated September 19, 1952, to RAB, State, [REDACTED] and INS.

Legat, Mexico, report dated October 2, 1956, reflected that Mexico City daily newspaper, "Novedades," June 27, 1956, carried article indicating Mexican National Security Police had uncovered "Red infiltration

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of the plot against F. Batista." Article stated among subjects detained was Ernesto Guevara Serna, described as an Argentine national and a political revolutionary from Guatemala following the overthrow of the Arbenz Government. Article stated Guevara was an active member of the Mexican - Russian Cultural Institute. Disseminated to RAB, State, [redacted] G-2, Customs, OSI, ONI and INS, October 22, 1956.

b2

A San Antonio memorandum dated August 6, 1958, contained information from a source who claimed he was familiar with Cuban revolutionary activities and who, according to another U. S. Government agency, has furnished unreliable information in the past to that agency. This source stated during interviews from July 14-16, 1958, that Guevara openly admits that he is a communist and distributes Soviet propaganda to his men. Source also stated that Guevara gives his officers instructions in communist doctrine. Disseminated to State, [redacted] G-2, ONI, OSI, Customs and RAB, August 18, 1958.

b2

Washington Field Office (WFO) furnished memorandum dated May 16, 1958, together with enclosures consisting of a statement made [redacted] a registered agent of the Batista Cuban Government, to the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on April 2, 1958. [redacted] attached to his statement a copy of a document entitled "Report on Cuba" dated October, 1957, which was [redacted] and [redacted]. Information in the publication, "Report on Cuba," reflected that Guevara as of June, 1956, was chief of personnel for Castro and an active member of the Russo-Mexican Institute of Cultural Relations. This publication also stated that Guevara is believed to be the principal link between Castro and international communism. The memorandum together with above-mentioned documents was disseminated to State, [redacted] and RAB, May 19, 1958.

b7C

b2

Memorandum dated May 29, 1958, prepared by New York Office reflects one [redacted] described as being in a position to furnish reliable information, advised May 13, 1958, that Guevara, although denying he is a communist, gives every indication in his talk of

b7C

B-10

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being a Marxist or at least a "fellow traveler." This source also stated accusations have been made in Cuba that Guevara is a communist, and such has been embarrassing to the July 26 Movement to such an extent that a leader of the Movement in Santiago de Cuba had sent a letter to Guevara asking him to make a formal anticommunist statement. The source stated Guevara refused to make a statement to this effect. Disseminated to State, [REDACTED] G-2, ONI, OSI, Customs, and RAB, June 17, 1958.

b6

A Legat, Mexico, report dated January 31, 1957, contained information furnished December 4, 1956, by [REDACTED] that Guevara has been denounced in the Mexico City press as being an Argentine communist leader who has been involved with Fidel Castro in Cuban revolutionary activities. This report was disseminated to RAB, Interior Department, State, [REDACTED] and Secret Service, February 15, 1957.

b7

b7d

b2

The same information was included in another Legat, Mexico, memorandum dated December 31, 1956, which was disseminated to RAB, Secret Service, State, Interior Department, [REDACTED] G-2 and ONI on January 14, 1957.

b2

WFO November 8, 1957, furnished document received from [REDACTED] Washington, D. C., which was entitled "Notes on Communist Activities in the Caribbean Prepared by Professors of University of Santo Domingo in Collaboration with Other Experts in Caribbean Politics." In this document, the name of Ernesto Guevara Serna was listed as one of the more important leaders and agents of international communism in the Caribbean. This document was disseminated to RAB, State and [REDACTED] November 13, 1957.

b7C

b2

In addition to the above information which has been developed by the Bureau and disseminated as set forth above, our files reflect a Washington Capital News Service release dated January 12, 1959, which stated that charges have been made in the past that there was considerable communist influence in the revolutionary movement led by Fidel Castro. This article indicated that it has been alleged in the past that Dr. Ernesto Guevar

B-11

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was a communist. This news release attributed this information to an official of the U. S. Government, and the official further stated that no evidence had been received to back up the charge against Guevara and that the revolutionary elements in Cuba have been trying to avoid any communist tinge.

Another Washington Capital News Service release dated June 27, 1956, reported that the Director of Mexico's "FBI" said the "Cuban revolutionary conspiracy" uncovered in Mexico City during June, 1956, appeared to have been supported by "Certain communist organizations of the international type." The release further stated that the Chief of Mexican Security Police said the documents captured in the roundup of twenty Latin American revolutionaries indicated a "Red Link" through Dr. Ernesto Guevara Serna, an Argentine physician expelled from Guatemala following the fall of the procommunist regime there in 1954.

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9314

CAMILO CIENFUEGOS y GORRIARAN,  
also known as Camilo Cienfuegos

I. Information Developed by Other United States Government Agencies

[REDACTED] b1  
[REDACTED] (S) [REDACTED] b1  
[REDACTED] (S) [REDACTED]

The Department of the Army, on December 23, 1958, advised that there was evidence that Cienfuegos may be a communist or an "extreme leftist." (S)(u)

II. Information Developed by Bureau

We initiated an investigation of Cienfuegos on November 16, 1956, based on information furnished the Bureau by our Legal Attaché, Havana. This information was to the effect that [REDACTED], a contact of our Havana Office, advised that Cienfuegos was a known communist agitator who had worked in the past as a member of the "shock troops" of the Cuban Communist Party; had been granted a visa; and was residing in the United States with his wife, an American citizen. [REDACTED] b7C

Cuban Military Intelligence Service, advised our Legal Attaché in Havana that Cienfuegos had been arrested and fingerprinted as a member of the Communist Party on January 28, 1956, and was listed as being Director of the Frente Popular, a Communist Party front organization in Havana. [REDACTED] reported that at the time of his arrest a large quantity of communist propaganda and literature was found in his home.

Our investigation disclosed that Cienfuegos was born on February 6, 1932, and was a Cuban citizen. He entered the United States on April 1, 1953, at Miami, Florida, on a 30-day visitor's visa; was apprehended by INS, San Francisco, California, on April 29, 1955; and determined to be illegally in the United States. When apprehended by INS, he had a Social Security card in his possession.

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indicating he had identified himself as Ramon Ruiz to the Social Security office. He was deported on June 4, 1955. [REDACTED] his fiancee residing in San Francisco intervened in his behalf, went to Cuba and married Cienfuegos on September 1, 1955. Upon returning to the United States, she pleaded that her husband's absence caused her unusual hardship. Cienfuegos was legally admitted to the United States on March 25, 1956. b7

Inquiries at San Francisco indicated that Cienfuegos had departed for Mexico and possibly Cuba in September, 1956. On June 21, 1957, [REDACTED] September 20, 1957, our Legal Attaché, Havana, furnished information indicating that Cienfuegos was with the forces [REDACTED] Castro in Cuba. On October 24, 1957, the case was placed [REDACTED] inactive status by San Francisco in view [REDACTED] that inquiries had reflected the subject was still in Cuba. The case was closed on January 17, 1958, without [REDACTED] inquiries reflected that he was still outside United States. No information was developed indicating Cienfuegos was connected with the Communist Party in the United States.

All information received from our Legal Attaché as well as the results of our investigation of Cienfuegos was disseminated to State, [REDACTED] RAB, and INS. b2

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The third and final report is by Terrell and describes  
durations and starting conditions of flights and numbers  
recorded each year from the earliest

It is a matter of record that, during the period of the  
Great War, the British Government was compelled to  
make a large number of secret agreements with  
Russia.

369. ~~RECORDED 1966 1966 1966~~

“*After the battle, the King said to his men, “We have won this victory because we have fought for justice. Let us now go and help those who are suffering under the yoke of the tyrant.”*”

SELIGER

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their positions and communist activities in a similar manner. This newspaper article indicated the data contained therein had been previously published in the December, 1957, issue of the "Intelligence Street," a British publication edited [REDACTED]

b7C  
b1

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] (S)

Our files reflect the following information concerning the individuals mentioned by Dalton Lewis Jr., as well as other individuals closely associated with Fidel Castro:

a. Fidel Castro

Fidel Castro reportedly was closely associated with communists during his student days, and was present in Bogota, Colombia, in April, 1948, when the outbreaks of riots occurred during the communist-inspired student congress. According to a news item dated April 19, 1948, at Bogota, correspondence found in his effects in a hotel room indicated he was a member of the Cuban Communist Party. Following the uprising in Puerto Rico in September and November, 1950, Castro reportedly headed a committee sponsored by the communists to maintain the fight for independence for Puerto Rico. The Cuban Government stated through a censored Cuban press that members of the Cuban Communist Party had been involved in the July 26, 1953, attempt to overthrow the Cuban Government under the leadership of Fidel Castro. He visited the United States from October to December, 1955, and was interviewed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). He told INS he had never been a member of any organization affiliated with the Communist Party. No evidence of Communist Party activity or association on the part of Castro was developed during his visit to the United States. Other United States Government agencies have furnished information received



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Indicates [redacted]

[redacted] In 1952, [redacted] was advised by [redacted] of [redacted] of communism. In 1954, [redacted] gave [redacted] information concerning [redacted]. b7C

[redacted] from James [redacted] recommended [redacted] to [redacted] in 1954. [redacted] advised he was shown a document allegedly written by [redacted] which was the strongest communist document he had ever seen. (For detailed information concerning [redacted] and the dissemination thereof see page B-5 of Appendix B.) b7C

c. [redacted]

In 1949, Department of State furnished a list of names of alleged communists which appeared in "The Doctor," a Mexican newspaper. Included in the list was the name [redacted] who may be identical with this individual. In 1954, Department of State also advised that [redacted] to the Cuban Ministry of State [redacted] a Cuban associate, had received military instructions from former military personnel of communist tendencies. b7C

[redacted] a registered agent of the Batista Cuban Government, wrote and published a document entitled "Report on Cuba," dated October, 1957. Information in this document reflected that [redacted] was a member of the Young Communist Party of Cuba.

A publication entitled "Carib" (Caribbean Anticomunist Report) and Cuban Power Bureau dated July, 1958, described [redacted] as a "communist agent" from the government of Guatemala and forbidden to return to Guatemala. (For detailed information concerning [redacted] and the dissemination thereof see page B-7 of Appendix B.) b7C

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Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_ *(initials)*  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_ *(initials)*  
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_ *(initials)*  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_ *(initials)*  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_ *(initials)*  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_ *(initials)*  
Mr. W. C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_ *(initials)*  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_ *(initials)*  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_ *(initials)*

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For Your Recommendation \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
What are the facts? \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Remarks:

b7C

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A

101-12-2114

17

REC-31

FEB 5 1999

101-12-2110

60267NLS/Ree/102 10-1499  
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DATE 4/16/99 BY 60267NLS/Ree/102

60267NLS/Ree/102  
FEB 5 1999  
101-12-2110

*26. Y. from Cuban*  
On the Line:

## Saga of Armed Jalopies

By BOB CONSIDINE

**H**AVANA: The victorious Castro forces got their tanks in a round-about way. When 50 of them whirred and rattled into Havana it marked the end of what surely must be a record for distance covered by such hardware.

At the end of World War II the British gave the Egyptian army these light Staghounds, as they are called. They were hopelessly obsolete in armor and firepower, but they looked formidable enough to the army of King Farouk. Well, what with one thing and another, Farouk blew and now the tanks belonged to Gen. Naguib. Soon after that, they were Nasser's.

When the Israeli army invaded the Sinai Peninsula, there they stood—these armed jalopies—but they hardly raised their 20 millimeter voices. Their crews surrendered or fled. Now the tanks belonged to Israel, and back to Israel they rumbled when the U. S. called off that war by a democratic vote of one.

Israel took a second look at the venerable junk and began seeking a buyer. When the U. S. cut off military aid to Batista, the customer was instantly apparent. But the deal wasn't as simple as one might expect. The tanks were first sold to dictator Somosa of Nicaragua. He prepared to sell them to Batista at a nice profit in which a New York middleman shared.

But wait. The Castro forces in the hills got wind of the deal and reacted with the only weapon then at their command.

Several of their undercover men in Havana made a sudden and furtive call on Count Miguel D'Escota, Nicaraguan Ambassador to the Court of St. Fulgencio. They had a simple message for him. It said, "If your country sells those tanks to Batista, we'll kill you. Understand?"

The Count understood with sharp clarity. He fervently relayed the information to his foreign office and was able to assure the rebel group, the next time they called on him, that Nicaragua would never, never, never dream of

selling the tanks to the scourge of the Castro movement.

That same day, while motoring past an El Mariel pier, Count D'Escota noticed a freighter flying his country's flag. He paused to see what his beloved country was importing into Cuba. The rusty scow was unloading the 50 tanks, of course.

"Home, Jaime!" Count D'Escota ordered. He stopped scarcely long enough to pack a shirt and then flew off to Miami and put up at that obscure little hideaway named the Fontainebleau Hotel. All was serene for a few days. His chauffeur arrived from Havana with the new Cadillac. Life went on.

Then, a phone call. "Wherever you are, we'll get you," a voice said, and hung up. The voice wore a beard.

"To hell with this job!" cried the distressed victim of the international arms business. Diplomacy had lost a jewel.

The tanks were sent to Santa Clara for the decisive battle of the Cuban revolution. There, intact, they were captured by Castro's 1st Army, commanded by the Argentine doctor, soldier of war, and well-known leftist, "Che" Guevara. And Castro rode one into town.

\* \* \*

MEMBERS OF THE American Bar Association who were invited by Dr. Castro to sit in on the trial of Maj. Jesus Sosa Blanco at the Sports Palace last week are still somewhat unnerved. There were, let us say, a few opportunities for the defense to ask a mistrial.

For example, the president of the tribunal, the judge, led things off impartially by calling the prisoner a murderer, thief and assassin. One witness's testimony was interrupted by a prosecutor who bawled, "I call for the death penalty to be imposed immediately. There is no need for further witnesses."

On another occasion, Sosa Blanco's court-assigned lawyer inquired earnestly, "But how do we actually know these bodies were found and that this man killed the people?" The answer came from the judge himself. He said, "When the tribunal says there were bodies found and he killed them, there were bodies found and he killed them. Now proceed."

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Mirror of Your Mind:

Looking for Parental Love

109-12-210-477

6229  
6230

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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**Section 552**

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- Section 552a**
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Legal Attaché, Havana

January 29, 1959

Director, FBI (109-12-210)

9335

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

As result of successful overthrow of Batista regime in Cuba on 1/1/59, Fidel Castro, Cuban revolutionary leader, has emerged as a self-appointed leader of the masses in Latin America. His obvious fanaticism points strongly to possibility that he may hang dreams of leadership of Latin America, along lines of ~~communism~~, recent moves in Middle East, to use the impetus of the Cuban revolution as a motivating force in precipitating agitation in other Latin American countries and thereby welding together a sphere of influence in that area in which he would be the predominating force.

This conclusion is strengthened by resolution at meeting of U. S. Intelligence Board on 1/27/59 of contents of Army attaché report from Venezuela concerning Castro's activities while there during period 1/23-25/59. Report reflected Castro made bitter attack on U.S. policies during visit and publicly charged U.S. with intervening in favor of dictators since Cuba became independent. He urged an international campaign against remaining Latin American dictators, emphasized a call for unity of "democratic" nations of Latin America with Cuba and Venezuela in struggle to provide defense from dictators at home and against encroachments of alien interests. He recommended urging unity against regimes in Dominican Republic, Argentina and Paraguay.

During same audience in Venezuela he called for collaboration of Latin American states with U.S. in case of emergency, in which case he would be available to help.

During same audience in Venezuela he called for collaboration of Latin American states with U.S. in case of emergency, in which case he would be available to help.

Castro may attempt to act as arbiter between political and military governments in Latin America.

eLoach  
eGuire  
eC. Sullivan

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Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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700-50-S 73 W. 20  
1 - Mexico  
1 - Rio de Janeiro

EX-150 REC-58 109-12-210-118

Castro may attempt to act as arbiter between political and military governments in Latin America.

Foreign Liaison Unit (route thru for review)

109-NEW (Potential Political Ramifications in Latin America as Result of Cuban Revolution)

SBD:bbr

(14)

MAIL ROOM  67 FEB 5 1959

RECORDED BY CECIL M. SKINNER

загублено губернатором из земельных участков, подлежащих вырубке; оно не поддается восстановлению и не может быть возвращено в собственность государства. Важнейшее значение имеет то обстоятельство, что в соответствии с законом о лесной собственности, земельные участки, вырубленные в результате незаконной вырубки, не могут быть возвращены в собственность государства.

“*Любите же ближних как себя, ибо вы сие и для них*”

“*наука*” и “*искусство*” в *Санкт-Петербурге* и *Москве* со временем становятся синонимами, а в *Санкт-Петербурге* в *1830-х* годах появляются первые публикации, посвященные изучению *искусства* в *Санкт-Петербурге*.

“*Любимые члены семьи*” — *один из самых ярких и интересных* изображений *жизни в семье*, *которое* *важно* *показать* *ребенку*.

9337

Letter to Legal Attaché, Havana  
Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba  
109-12-210

of existing governments. Bureau is particularly interested in key figures and organizations having communist backgrounds or leanings with specific information as to whether there is any indication that there are supporters or affiliated groups active in the United States in their behalf. Similarly, in those countries where a dictatorial or military-type regime exists or where an ostensibly democratic form of government prevails, it is essential that the identities of chief political figures within the government be determined and information provided as to any record of communist affiliation or leaning in their background.

The Bureau desires that each Legal Attaché thoroughly analyze this situation in his area and submit results thereof in form suitable for dissemination within 30 days of receipt of this communication. Urgent data received during this period should be submitted as received. After initial 30-day analysis, data should be submitted on continuing basis as acquired. For the purpose of uniform collection and processing, the title "Foreign Political Matters" followed by the name of the country involved should be utilized with copies designated for other Bureau files in connection with which active inquiries are being pursued. Each analysis submitted should deal with a separate country and each Legal Attaché should bear in mind the necessity to acquire and submit data along this line regarding countries outside his area where activities of opposition individuals or groups may be centered in his area. For example, activities of Dominican groups in Mexico would be submitted by Legal Attaché, Mexico, under the caption "Foreign Political Matters - Dominican Republic."

A separate communication has been sent to Legal Attachés receiving this communication and certain domestic offices as to the Puerto Rican situation.

~~SECRET~~

service or organizing a military or naval expedition against a friendly government and are, therefore, the statutes most frequently involved. The principal case under these neutrality statutes involved Carlos Prio Socarras, who was deposed as president of Cuba, by Batista, but who has now returned to Cuba. He is at present under indictment for conspiracy to organize military or naval expeditions against Cuba (Title 18, Section 960, United States Code).

In order to pursue more aggressively our investigative responsibility under certain neutrality statutes such as organizing a military expedition within the United States against a friendly country, the Department was requested at a conference on December 30, 1958, to explore the possibility of conferring seizure powers on the Bureau. By letter dated January 14, 1959, the Department advised that the Office of Legal Counsel was of the opinion that seizure powers could be conferred on the Bureau by executive order. In a letter dated January 19, 1959, we asked the Department to take appropriate steps to obtain these seizure powers for us. This will enable us to follow through in neutrality cases under our jurisdiction and make arrests and seizures in cases where we received the original complaint and were investigating under an allegation that an expedition was being formed in this country against a friendly country.

In addition to our responsibilities under specific laws as described above, the Bureau has the over-all responsibility for the internal security of the United States. In discharging such responsibilities we undertake extensive and intensive efforts for the purpose of developing intelligence data in order that it may be available for our own purposes and for the purposes of other agencies, particularly the Department of State. In periods of crises, the Department of State has leaned heavily on the Bureau as a source of positive intelligence material which is intended for the use of that Department in evaluating trouble areas throughout the world and in formulating United States policy. While such intelligence data normally flows as a by-product of Bureau investigation based on violations of acts under our investigative jurisdiction, we have for many years undertaken positive programs designed principally to produce intelligence information. Some such programs we coordinate with the Department of State to assure that a need for each program existed, such as, technical coverage of official establishments of friendly foreign countries. All intelligence data which we develop in this field is furnished to the Department of State as well as to other interested agencies frequently "within the hour" after it is received by us.

# ***FILE DESCRIPTION***



**SUBJECT**

Cuba 1958-1964

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**FILE NO.**

109-HQ-12-210

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**VOLUME NO.**

12

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Routing Slip  
FD-4 (Rev. 6-14-56)

1/15/59

Date .....

To

Director

FILE # .....

Attn. FOREIGN EMBASSY DESK

SAC .....

Title .....

ASAC .....

Supv. .....

Agent .....

SE .....

CC .....

Steno .....

Clerk .....

ACTION DESIRED

Acknowledge

Prepare lead cards

Assign ..... Reassign .....

Prepare tickler

Bring file

Recharge serials

Call me

Return assignment card

Correct

Return file

Deadline .....

Return serials

Deadline passed

Search and return

Delinquent

See me

Expedite

Send Serials .....

File

to .....

Initial & return

Submit new charge-out

Leads need attention

Submit report by .....

Open Case

Type

Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Embassy Weeka #2 1/13/59

60267 NLS/OCU/PK 1/14/49

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 4/1/99 BY 60267 NLS/OCU/PK

See reverse side

Office ..... Havana

Legat

Havana

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Section 552a

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b7C  
February 3, 1959

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

EX-135

TO LEGAT HAVANA

REC-69

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (109-12-310) - 12)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA; INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA. ON JANUARY THREE ZERO LAST [REDACTED] ADVISED NEW YORK OFFICE THAT [REDACTED] SUGAR INDUSTRY, CUBA, STATED THAT CUBAN GOVERNMENT HAD SET UP GAMBLING COMMISSION WHICH WOULD REVIEW APPLICATIONS FOR GAMBLING LICENSES. COMMISSION WANTS TO CHECK ON TYPE OF PEOPLE LICENSES ISSUED TO, AND [REDACTED] ACTIONS TO DETERMINE IF LIAISON COULD BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN CUBAN GOVERNMENT AND FBI SO THAT COMMISSION COULD REQUEST CHECKS OF BUREAU CONCERNING U. S. CITIZENS APPLYING FOR LICENSES OR CONCERNING CUBANS WHO HAD BEEN IN U. S. [REDACTED] WAS ADVISED ANY REQUEST OF THIS NATURE SHOULD BE MADE THROUGH OFFICIAL CHANNELS WHICH WOULD BE THE U. S. EMBASSY IN HAVANA OR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

VHN:JLN

(4)

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DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267 M/S/CSC/PK 07477

✓  
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru 3rd office review)

NOTE: NR cable goes via State Department leased line  
at no cost to Bureau. 1/28/44 LBT

Wilson

Gordon

Johnson

Hillman

McGuire

Trotter

DeLoach

McGuire

W.C. Sullivan

ton

J. A. Room

Hillman

Ghdy

ENC. 2306-2344 BY 6/6

CK. 004-0015 BY CUS

APPROVED BY E/D

TYPED BY

53 FEB 9 1950

FILED BY

sent via Cable 2-3-59- 7:53 PM PER: WS

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: January 30, 1959

FROM :

cc Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Roach

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA  
 (6020) NLS/BCE/PK 10/14/49  
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 4-7-99 BY 4002010/10/03/100)

Supervisor [REDACTED] New York Office, advised 1:35 PM, 1-30-59, that [REDACTED] contacted the NYO this afternoon and advised that she had received a call from [REDACTED] the sugar industry in Cuba and member of the Cuban Cabinet, early this afternoon and [REDACTED] had advised her that at a Cabinet meeting on the evening of January 29th, the Cuban government had set up a gambling commission which will review applications for gambling licenses. [REDACTED] said that the commission wants to be able to check on the type of people they issue licenses to and, therefore, he was anxious to find out if liaison could be set up between the Cuban government and the FBI so that the commission could request checks of the FBI concerning U.S. citizens applying for licenses or concerning Cubans who had been in the United States. [REDACTED] said that no advice had been given [REDACTED] and he questioned the advisability of establishing any such liaison, at least at this time.

OBSERVATIONS:

The Cuban situation is still very unsettled. It is believed that before we should even give consideration to such a request, it should come through official channels and we would have to know who the information would be given to and how it would be handled before we would even consider establishing any official liaison. It is, therefore, believed that [REDACTED] should be advised that any request of this nature should be made through official channels which as far as the United States would be the U.S. Embassy in Havana or the Department of State in Washington.

ACTION:

EX-135 REC-69

109-12-210-421  
11 FEB 5 1959

It is recommended that [REDACTED] be advised in accordance with the above and if you approve, New York will be so instructed. We will also advise the Legal Attache in Havana of the inquiry received and the advice given [REDACTED]

DEM:td (6)

ASST Secy. V. ✓

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b7D, a/b/c  
2/2/59 - ocm

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FBI/DOJ

## ffice Mem dum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *AN*  
 FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: THE CUBAN SITUATION

CLASSIFIED BY *(00807 NLS/bec)*DECLASSIFY ON *25X**60707 NLS/bec/10X 101449*

DATE: February 2, 1959

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 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Reference is made to the Director's memorandum of 1-30-59 concerning the luncheon given by Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter on 1-29-59, at which time the Cuban situation was discussed. The Director noted that [REDACTED]

On 9-8-58 FCC in Miami advised our Miami Office that it had been endeavoring to locate an alleged illegal station in Miami since 9-3-58 and momentarily expected to pinpoint its location in the Cuban section of that city. FCC, Miami, asked whether Bureau desired that the station be allowed to continue operation for the purpose of monitoring or whether FCC should move in and place charges against the operators for operating an illegal station. The Bureau advised FCC that the Bureau was not in a position to make a recommendation concerning the arrest of the operators or the continued operation of the station and that this was a decision for FCC to make.

## RECOMMENDATION:

REC- 66

109-12-310-423

FEB 9 1959

None. This is for the information of the Director.

109-12-210  
VHN:lmn (6) *W*

1 - [REDACTED]

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EXCEPT AS NOTED  
2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

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DATE 4/7/99 BY 60207NIS/BCE/KB/BS

esn

JERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

*SECRET*

|              |
|--------------|
| Mr. Tolson   |
| Mr. Belmont  |
| Mr. DeLoach  |
| Mr. McGuire  |
| Mr. Mohr     |
| Mr. Parsons  |
| Mr. Rosen    |
| Mr. Tamm     |
| Mr. Trotter  |
| Mr. W. Clegg |
| Tele. Room   |
| Mr. Holloman |
| Miss Gandy   |
|              |
|              |

~~REC-68~~

URGENT 2/6/59 1-39 PM TOM

TO DIRECTOR FBI  
FROM SAC MIAMI 1 P  
CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS, FPM DASH CUBA.

*FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS*

BUREAU FOR REPRESSION COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES, CUBA, ADVISED FEB.

SIX INSTANT THAT HAVANA ~~RADIO VOICE~~ ANNOUNCED FOUR DAYS  
AGO THAT ~~CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY~~, KNOWN AS  
~~POPULAR SOCIALIST PARTY~~, HAD BEEN REINSTATED AS PROFESSOR IN TEACHERS  
COLLEGE OF UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA. ~~CUBA~~ SAID THIS MORNING SAME RADIO  
STATION ANNOUNCED THAT ~~USSR~~ WAS DEPARTING FEB. SIX INSTANT  
~~FRANCE~~ FOR MOSCOW VIA PARIS FOR TALKS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS CONCERNING  
CUBAN SITUATION. SUGGEST BUREAU REQUEST LEGAT, HAVANA, TO VERIFY. | BEING  
END AND ACK PLS

WA 1-43 PM OK FBI WA AR

TU DISC

*EX-132 REC-68 609-12-210-424*

*LED BEING DISSEMINATED*

*TO STATE AND DEPT*

*2-1-1959 8 FEB 10 1959*

*b2 b7C*

*Mr. Belmont*

*109-12-210*

*b7*

UNRECORDED COPY SENT

## ***FILE DESCRIPTION***



**SUBJECT**

Cuba 1958-1964

---

**FILE NO.**

109-HQ-12-210

---

**VOLUME NO.**

12

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Date 1/15/59

To

Director

Attn. FOREIGN RELATIONS DESK FILE #

SAC .....

Title .....

ASAC .....

Supv. .....

Agent .....

SE .....

CC .....

Steno .....

Clerk .....

ACTION DESIRED

Acknowledge

Assign ..... Reassign .....

Bring file

Call me

Correct

Deadline .....

Deadline passed

Delinquent

Expedite

File

Initial & return

Leads need attention

Open Case

Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Prepare lead cards

Prepare tickler

Recharge serials

Return assignment card

Return file

Return serials

Search and return

See me

Send Serials .....

to .....

Submit new charge-out

Submit report by .....

Type

Embassy Weeka #2 1/13/59

60267 NLS/BCE/OK 1/14/59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/1/99 BY 60267 NLS/BCE/OK

SAC

Legat

Havana

See reverse side

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**  
**FOIPA**  
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**Section 552**

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- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-419 and non-recorded document dated 1-27-59

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Section 552a

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109-HQ-12-210-420, document dated 1-28-59

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: January 30, 1959

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES  
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

60367 NLS/BC/AM 10-14-59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4-7-99 BY [REDACTED]

cc Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Roach  
[REDACTED]

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 McGrath \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

b7C

b7C

Supervisor [REDACTED] New York Office, advised 1:35 PM, 1-30-59, that [REDACTED] contacted the NYO this afternoon and advised that she had received a call from [REDACTED] the sugar industry in Cuba and member of the Cuban Cabinet, early this afternoon and [REDACTED] had advised her that at a Cabinet meeting on the evening of January 29th, the Cuban government had set up a gambling commission which will review applications for gambling licenses. [REDACTED] said that the commission wants to be able to check on the type of people they issue licenses to and, therefore, he was anxious to find out if liaison could be set up between the Cuban government and the FBI so that the commission could request checks of the FBI concerning U.S. citizens applying for licenses or concerning Cubans who had been in the United States. [REDACTED] said that no advice had been given [REDACTED] and he questioned the advisability of establishing any such liaison, at least at this time.

b7C

OBSERVATIONS:

The Cuban situation is still very unsettled. It is believed that before we should even give consideration to such a request, it should come through official channels and we would have to know who the information would be given to and how it would be handled before we would even consider establishing any official liaison. It is, therefore, believed that [REDACTED] should be advised that any request of this nature should be made through official channels which as far as the United States would be the U.S. Embassy in Havana or the Department of State in Washington.

b7C

ACTION:

EX-135 REC-69

109-12-210-421

11 FEB 5 1959

It is recommended that [REDACTED] be advised in accordance with the above and if you approve, New York will be so instructed. We will also advise the Legal Attaché in Havana of the inquiry received and the advice given.

b7C

DEM:td (6)

ABT/AM Yes. ✓ *[Signature]*  
*NYO advised*  
*2/2/59 - ocm*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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FBI/DOS

**SECRET**

Office Mem

dum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *ABW*  
 FROM : [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. Belmont DATE: February 2, 1959  
 1 - Liaison  
 1 - [REDACTED]  
 1 - [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: THE CUBAN SITUATION

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED] 4709  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

60269 NLS/BCC/ROK 16449

DeLoach  
McGuire  
W.G. Sullivan

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Powers \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Reference is made to the Director's memorandum of 1-30-59 concerning the luncheon given by Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter on 1-29-59, at which time the Cuban situation was discussed. The Director noted that

On 9-8-58 FCC in Miami advised our Miami Office that it had been endeavoring to locate an alleged illegal station in Miami since 9-3-58 and momentarily expected to pinpoint its location in the Cuban section of that city. FCC, Miami, asked whether Bureau desired that the station be allowed to continue operation for the purpose of monitoring or whether FCC should move in and place charges against the operators for operating an illegal station. The Bureau advised FCC that the Bureau was not in a position to make a recommendation concerning the arrest of the operators or the continued operation of the station and that this was a decision for FCC to make.

RECOMMENDATION:

REC-66

109-12-210-  
FEB 9 1959

EX-135

None. This is for the information of the Director.

109-12-210

VHN:lmc (6) *lmc*

I - [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
 AS NOTED OTHERWISE

58 FEB 11 1959  
230**SECRET**

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109-12-210-  
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FEB 6 1959

JERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

URGENT 2/8/59 1-39 PM TOM

REC-68

TO DIRECTOR FBI

FROM SAC MIAMI 1 P

REBORN POLITICAL MATTERS, FPM DASH CUBA.

BUREAU FOR REPRESSION COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES, CUBA, ADVISED TOM

EX ASSISTANT THAT HAVANA COMMUNIST RADIO VOICE BROADCAST ANNOUNCED

SPECIALIST ENRIQUE HABIB BEINATED AS PROFESSOR

OF UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA. [REDACTED] SAID THIS MORNING

ANNOUNCED THAT [REDACTED] WAS DEPARTING FEB. SIX IN THE

CAR [REDACTED] FOLLOW VIA PARIS FOR TALKS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS

IN SITUATION. SUGGEST BUREAU REQUEST LEGAT, HAVANA, TO

AND ACK PLS

1-43 PM OK FBI MIAMI

REC-68

51

Mrs. Belmont

2-6-59

1st ec:

109-12-280

b7C

February 3, 1999

605

www.english-test.net

1000 SET

EX-125

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DATE 4-17-98 BY (AM) M/S/PL/MS/PL/MS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-17-99 BY (A) JLM

~~60767 NCS PACE PK 10447~~

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through review)

NOTE: Cable goes via State Department leased line  
at no cost to Bureau.

ENIC-2200

L-B-I

b7c

**Das Kochbuch** von Alfred

52 FEB. 9-1951

*S. Room*  
*Room*  
*Day* **58 FEB 9 1959** TYPED BY *Franklin Table 2-3-59- 7:53 P.M. PER: 003*

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**  
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- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-426; document dated 1-27-59

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
AND CABINET AS OF JANUARY 10, 1959

RECEIVED FROM  
FEB 3 1959  
STATE DEPT OHB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 1/10/07 BY 60277NIS/DOCKERS

CUBA

Provisional President..... Manuel Eugenio URRUTIA Illes

Prime Minister..... José MIGUEL Cardona

Minister of State (Foreign Relations)..... Roberto Daniel AGRAMONTE Pichardo

Minister of Interior..... Luis Orlando RODRIGUEZ Rodriguez

Minister of Defense..... Augusto MARTINEZ Sanchez

Minister of Justice..... Angel FERNANDEZ

Minister of Finance..... Rufino LOPEZ Fresquet Ruiz

Minister of Commerce..... Raúl CEPERO Bonilla

Minister of Health..... Julio MARTINEZ Páez

Minister of Labor..... Manuel FERNANDEZ Garcia

Minister for Recovery of  
Misappropriated Assets..... Faustino PEREZ Hernandez

Minister in Charge of the  
National Economic Council (Minister of Economy).... Regino BOTELLO León

Minister of Transport..... Julio CAMACHO Aguilera

Minister of Education..... Armando HART Dávalos

Minister of Agriculture..... Humberto SORIA Marín

Minister of Public Works..... Manuel RAY Rivero

Minister of Communications..... Enrique OLTUSKI Osaqui

119-100-300 421

Secretary to the President..... Luis BUCH Rodriguez

Special Adviser to the President  
for Public Affairs..... Carlos FRANCO Mesa

Presidential Delegate to the  
Armed Forces (non-Cabinet post)..... Fidel CASTRO

Jule Me

m • UNITF

VERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana (64-794)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER - CUBA

DATE: February 4, 1959

b7C

109-12-37  
2-4-59

Re Legat, Madrid letter to Bureau January 5, 1959.

For a short period after the revolution on January 1,  
[REDACTED] in Cuba,

b7C

[REDACTED] January 20, 1959, he was assigned to [REDACTED]

Extra copies of this letter are being furnished for  
the attention of the Legal Attache, Madrid.

RUC

4 - Bureau  
1 - Havana  
JTH:lg  
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/7/99 BY 60207NS/PCE/KB

[REDACTED]

b7C

ICE Rio de Janeiro J 60-7  
ICE Madrid  
2/17/59

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EX-135

REC-91

107-12-2-0-428

FEB 10 1959

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100-1000 NEW

FEB 19 1959

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Mr. Belmont  
[REDACTED]

b7C

2-11-59

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

TO LEGAL ATTACHE PORTA

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (109-12-210)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA. CURRENT NEWS DISPATCH

INDICATES CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN CUBA REDUCING AGE LIMIT FOR PRESIDENCY TO THIRTY YEARS AND SPECIAL PROVISION DECLARING GUEVARA IS CUBAN BY BIRTH, ALTHOUGH BORN IN ARGENTINA. ARTICLE INDICATES BOTH GUEVARA AND CASTRO NOW ELIGIBLE FOR PRESIDENCY. BE ALERT TO ADVISE BUREAU PROMPTLY OF ANY INDICATION THAT GUEVARA BEING GROOMED FOR PRESIDENCY OR ANY RESPONSITIVE POSITION IN CURRENT GOVERNMENT IN VIEW OF HIS COMMUNIST BACKGROUND.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/7/09 BY [REDACTED] b7C

SBD:mdm  
(7)

1 - 105-19305 (Guevara)

Note: Cover memorandum [REDACTED] to A.H. Belmont, 2-10-59,  
same caption, SBD:bef.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru for review)

REC-28

NR. 937

109-12-1810-429 ENC. 1801-1110 BY [REDACTED]

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Clayton \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM

63 FEB 16 1959 19 FEB 12 1959 — 05 FILED BY

CK. 1824-1836 BY [REDACTED]

APPROVED BY [REDACTED]

TYPED BY [REDACTED]

*b7c*

109-12-210  
NOT RECORDED

4 FEB 18 1959

60 FEB 19 1959 *J.W.H.*

*Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 100, No. 471, March 2005, pp. 101–115

→ CONFIDENTIAL  
CONFIDENTIAL



the following: (1) the potential for infiltration of  
the ground surface by water; (2) the potential for  
erosion of the soil surface by water; (3) the potential  
for infiltration of water into the soil profile; (4)

the infiltration capacity of the soil profile; (5)  
the infiltration capacity of the soil surface; and  
the infiltration capacity of the soil profile. These  
are closely related, but they are not necessarily  
equivalent. For example, if a soil has a low infiltration  
capacity, it may have a low infiltration capacity  
of the soil surface, but it may have a high infiltration  
capacity of the soil profile. This is because  
infiltration capacity is determined by the properties  
of the soil profile, not just by the properties of the  
soil surface.

Infiltration - The infiltration capacity of the soil profile  
is influenced by the properties of the soil profile, the  
penetration resistance of the soil profile, the  
soil profile's ability to infiltrate water, the  
soil profile's ability to infiltrate water, and the  
soil profile's ability to infiltrate water.

The infiltration capacity of the soil profile  
is determined by the properties of the soil profile,  
the penetration resistance of the soil profile, the  
soil profile's ability to infiltrate water, the  
soil profile's ability to infiltrate water, and the  
soil profile's ability to infiltrate water.

b7c



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-12-2012 BY SP/SP/SP

bX

## DECODED COPY

 Airgram Cablegram

Tolson  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Nease  
Persons  
Rosen ✓  
Tamm  
Trotter  
W.C. Sullivan  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy  
  
DeLoach  
McGuire  
W.C. Sullivan

URGENT 2-6-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 610

CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS. [REDACTED] ADVISED THIS DATE CUBAN GOVERNMENT MONITORING INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CALLS. [REDACTED] LOCALLY STATES GOVERNMENT ALSO MONITORING SOME LOCAL CALLS.

b2/b7D

b2

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED: 2-6-59 5:46 PM HJT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/7/99 BY [REDACTED] M/S/OCIO/PSB

EX 105

REC-53 109-12-310-430

3 FEB 1959

109-12-310

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267MS/BC/16B

✓ Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss \_\_\_\_\_

File  
109-12-210

109-12-210  
NOT RECORDED  
14 FEB 18 1959

X ENCL CLOSURE  
5-10

b7C

f47  
14 FEB 18 1959

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 12, 1959

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS

By cablegram dated February 6, 1959, the Havana Office advised that an informant had told them that the Cuban Government was monitoring international telephone calls.

A teletype was sent to Miami dated February 11, 1959, furnishing them this information. The Director has asked, "Why did we wait so long before alerting Miami?"

At the outset, we should have placed a note on the yellow of the deferred radiogram going to Miami for the information of the Director and other Bureau officials to the effect that Miami had previously been alerted on July 10, 1958, that all telephone calls to and from Cuba were being monitored by the Cuban Government. Because of this previous alert, we did not consider this an urgent matter and take action on the copy of the cable from Havana but waited for the original to be routed down. The original of this cablegram was received in this Division on February 9, routed to Nationality Intelligence Section, and then to Liaison Section where it was received on February 10. It was believed desirable as a precaution to realert the Miami Office to this situation. Consequently a deferred radiogram was dictated. It was typed by the stenographer on the afternoon of the 10th of February and dated February 11 and sent up on February 11.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/7/99 BY (0007 NIS/ED/KM)

ACTION:

Had we placed a note on the yellow of the communication going to Miami it would have been clear why this matter was handled by deferred radiogram. (It was later changed to a teletype due to radio facilities being out of operation for messages to Miami.) We will be alert to do this in the future.

REC-53

11 431

53 FEB 18 1959  
 1 - Mr. Belmont ✓  
 1 - Mr. Mohr  
 1 - [REDACTED]  
 1 - Mr. Cleveland  
 1 - Mr. Roach  
 JAS:mtb  
 (6)

EX 105 ✓  
 But meantime an  
 entirely new Govt  
 has taken over!

3 FEB 13 1959

b7C

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1 -  
1 -  
1 - Yellow

CODE

~~RADIOGRAPH~~ TELETYPE

2-11-59  
Changed to Teletype per [REDACTED]  
per [REDACTED] max

DEFERRED

TO SAC MIAMI

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS. INFORMATION RECEIVED THAT CUBAN GOVERNMENT IS MONITORING INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CALLS. ASSUME FOR SECURITY REASONS THAT ANY CALL YOU MAKE TO THE HAVANA OFFICE IS BEING MONITORED.

WFE:jaw  
(4) [Signature]

WJE

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1/27/09 BY 60262 M/S/CC

NR. 112242

ENC. 2242-2246 BY PL

CK.2353-2358 BY E

APPROVED BY HC

TYPED BY

FILED BY

REC-53

TELETYPE

FEB 11 1959

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OOB

16  
8 P JHM

3 FEB 13 1959

F B I

~~SECRET~~

Date: 2/11/59

Mr. Tolson  
 Mr. Belmont  
 Mr. DeLoach  
 Mr. McGuire  
 Mr. Mohr  
 Mr. Parsons  
 Mr. Rosen  
 Mr. Tamm  
 Mr. Tracy  
 Mr. Tracy  
 Mr. Tamm  
 Mr. Mohr  
 Mr. Rosen  
 Mr. Belmont  
 Miss Gandy

Following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type or print fast or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
 FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1917)  
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA  
 ES - CUBA

~~REG-33~~ *lure*

Attached hereto are six copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The information contained therein was furnished

~~WFO~~

The attached letterhead memorandum is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" since it involves investigative coverage of foreign diplomatic personnel and the information contained in the informant could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and jeopardize the effectiveness thereof.

**ENCLOSURE**

- ① - Bureau (Enclosed)  
 (1-65-4713) (EMBASSY OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)
- 2 - WFO  
 (1-65-3731) (EMBASSY OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)

WFO: lss

47-199  
 CLASSIFIED BY 60267 NUS/DCI/183  
 DECLASSIFY ON 25X

SAC/NSC

O 1/20/60

TO STATE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 WHERE SHOWN OTHER THAN  
 BY THIS MARKING

REG-33

169-19

TO FEB 11 1959

AIPTEL

~~SECRET~~

NAME: SEC

7 FEB 16

Approved: B. J. Pendleton Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
 Special Agent in Charge

109-12-210

UNRECORDED



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~SECRET~~

Washington 25, D. C.  
February 11, 1959

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

EMBASSY OF DOM. REP.

b1

DOM. REP. D.C.

b1

CUBA

D.C. FLA

EMPLOYEE U.S. EMBASSY

b1

CUBA

b1

b1

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

44-799  
CLASSIFIED BY ~~44-799~~  
DECLASSIFIED 25X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
WHEN THIS FORM IS USED EXCEPT  
WHERE OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

AGENCY 100 - State [REDACTED]  
REQ. REF. # [REDACTED]  
DATE 02-13-59  
100-13  
BY [REDACTED]

44-799  
MAY-15-DIV(60)

107 72-810-474  
ENCLOSURE

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *M/DK*

DATE: February 10, 1959

FROM : [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 4/7/99 BY LCG/M/S/BKF/KB

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dure \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_

b7C

In connection with article in The Washington Daily News, 2-9-59, bearing headline "Reds Rebuilding Fences in Cuba" the Director commented he had heard on radio this morning that Cuba changed its constitution so as to enable Guevara to become Cuban citizen and eligible for Presidency of Cuba.

The Washington Daily News, 2-10-59, carries news story from Havana by its editor, John T. O'Rourke, indicating Cuban cabinet has voted to rescind constitutional requirements relating to age limits for presidential candidates and has voted to reduce age limit to 30 years. Previous limit not shown. Castro is 32 and article indicates he was behind the change.

This story also indicates United Press International (news service) in a dispatch filed later said constitutional change would make both Castro and Ernesto Guevara eligible for presidency. Dispatch pointed out Guevara was made eligible by special provision declaring he is "Cuban by birth" even though he was born in Argentina. This makes him what is known as "an honorary native" of Cuba. News articles attached.

ACTION:

For information. Attached is cable to Legal Attache, Havana, alerting him to this information and instructing that he advise Bureau promptly of any indication that Guevara being groomed for presidency or any other responsible office.

SBD:bef *D*  
(7)

cc - 1 - [REDACTED]  
 1 - [REDACTED]  
 1 - Belmont  
 1 - W. C. Sullivan  
 1 - DeLoach

cc: 105-19305 (Guevara)  
 Enclosures

EX 101

REC 13

51

ENCLOSURE

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. W. C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_  
  
See Me \_\_\_\_\_  
Note and Return \_\_\_\_\_  
Prepare Reply \_\_\_\_\_  
For Your Recommendation \_\_\_\_\_  
What are the facts? \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks:

I heard on  
radio this  
morning that  
Cuba changed  
its Constitution  
so as to enable

Guevara to become  
eligible for the Presi-  
dency of Cuba.

APR 10  
TO  
BIRMINGHAM

10-59  
FEB 10  
109-12-210

K.

5-58

b7c

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DATE 4/1/09 BY 6027MS/BEM/MB

REG-13

4/1/09  
6027MS/BEM/MB

Issues of Real Concern

## Reds Rebuilding Influence in Cuba

By EDWARD TOMLINSON

The tumult and shouting that accompanied the election has subsided somewhat and now responsible business and professional men, particularly foreign investors, are deeply worried over the resurgence of communism in the sugar-rich island.

Members of the provisional government of President Urrutia, and rebel leader Castro have stoutly denied it. But there is no doubt that "the communists" had participated in "The 26th of July Movement" which overthrew the regime of Fulgencio Batista.

### THE COMMUNISTS

The People's Socialist Party, the name under which the communists operate in Cuba, has once again entered politics. Moreover it has sent a delegate to the Soviet Union to report to the Kremlin. The part played by the communists in the bloody

Sivero Aguirre, member of the People's Socialist National Committee, told the Twenty-first Communist Party Congress in Moscow last week that "the communists were in the first ranks of the insurgents. The Party, working underground," he declared, "actually launched the struggle for unification of all the Cuban revolutionary forces in the campaign against the dictatorship."

### OPPOSED

It is no secret that President Urrutia and most members of his cabinet strongly oppose any such collaboration with the Reds. But at the moment they do not control the guns nor the statements of military leaders, much less exercise any influence over the various agencies of communication of which the communists are making free use.

Such men as Juan Matamoros, head of the Foreign Minis-

Roca and Diaz, who had launched a rebellion against "Yankee imperialism," then took over the country upon the Cuban revolution, are still in power on the island, according to North American sources.

But meanwhile, despite the less concerned public declarations and actions of the U.S. government, are about thirty thousand communists and subversives operating openly over the country.

### KEY POSITIONS

Even before the coup or rebellion, communists held the capital in most of the main labor group positions in many Havana locals. Some five of the 22 members of the Executive Committee of the Central National Council of Labor.

Castro has established headquarters in the city, in the countryside, in the mountains, and in other parts of the country. Professional communists are in the public and private universities, in the cities, towns,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/7/99 BY 6027MS/PB  
*Reyes*

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, Monday, February 9, 1959

ENCLOSURE

b7c

file 5 J.D.  
109 - 426

# **Cuban Constitution Changed Castro Is Eligible for President**

**MR. JOHN T. O'ROURKE**  
Editor of The Washington Daily News

HAVANA, Feb. 10—Fidel Castro, Cuba's revolution-  
ary boss, has made himself legally eligible to the Presi-  
dency of Cuba, regardless of what the Cuban constitu-  
tion used to say.

Dr. Castro, who has demanded "wanted only to re-establish the constitution as the basis of Cuba's government" and had no personal ambitions beyond overturning Batista's brutal regime, has caused hand-picked ministers to rescind Article 72 in the constitution which would have prevented him from being a candidate for the presidency. These provisions relate to age. Dr. Castro is 32.

**SECTION IGNORED**

Government has voted to rescind the constitutional requirements and also has voted that the life limit be reduced to 30 years. Actually, the whole cabinet, quietly took action approximately 15 days ago and since action remains secret, article only by coincidence came to light in explaining its effect. It was introduced by the Canadian press

This happened at about the time Dr. Castro said there would be an election in 18 months or two years, disclaiming presidential ambitions for himself with the statement "If I really wanted presidency why would I wait 18 months?"

The action may or may not explain Dr. Castro's remarks—depending on the interpretation.

TWO VIEWPOINTS

One official said, "Since he makes the decisions, it would be better for him to have executive responsibility."

There is no doubt the decisions of Provisional President Manuel Urbutia and the Cabinet depend on Dr. Castro's approval. The implication of the foregoing is that elections will be held as soon as possible—consonant with Dr. Castro's certain victory.

Another Interpretation is that since Dr. Castro clearly intends to run the country and the danger of unconstitutional maneuvers may increase, it is best to give a semblance of legality to the actual head of the State. Therefore it is wisest to provide legal prerogatives as fast as possible to enable him to run for office and get elected if he is able to do so.

No doubt, Mr. Castro would be elected if he ran today as own remarks acknowledged — "If it were legally possible." It is now legally possible insofar as the revolutionary de facto government can make it so.

#### **"CHE" ELIGIBLE, TOO**

A Havana dispatch by the United Press International filed after Mr. O'Rourke's news story was received here said publication of Cuba's interim constitution revealed today both Dr. Castro and

Dr. Ernesto ("Che") Guevara  
his Argentine birth certificate  
eligible for  
the following:  
- citizenship  
- consular protection  
- foreign residence  
- service in the  
- military  
- medical  
- dental  
- declassified  
- birth  
- death  
- marriage  
- name  
- address

*THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, Tuesday, February 10, 1959*  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/7/99 BY lafontaine/cecr/BS

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**  
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FBI/DOJ

## DECODED COPY

 Airgram Cablegram

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 Belmont ✓  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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 McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
 W.C. Sullivan

DEFERRED 2-14-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 617

CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES. APPOINTMENT OF FIDEL CASTRO AS PRIME MINISTER LAST NIGHT MAY LEAD TO MORE RAPID REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT. PREVIOUSLY, ALTHOUGH CASTRO WAS IN FACT HEAD OF GOVERNMENT, HE TOOK NO BLAME FOR GOVERNMENT ACTIONS. ALTHOUGH ALL CABINET MEMBERS ALSO RESIGNED, IT IS BELIEVED THEY WILL BE REINSTATED.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED VIA WESTERN UNION: 2-14-59 3:37 PM CWA

REC- 58

220740  
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 3/14/03 BY SP-354/PK

EX- 133

23 FEB 17 1959

cc: Mr. Rock  
 cc: Mr. Belmont  
 cc: Mr. Gandy

66 FEB 20 1959 55

108-12-210

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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Section 552

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Section 552a

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- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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FBI/DOJ

## Office of the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : Legal Attaché, Havana (109-12)

SUBJECT: MAILS CUBA CONFIDENTIAL  
CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES  
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

DATE: February 17, 1959

Enclosed are five copies of a letterhead memorandum on the above-captioned matter.

This information has been made available to the Counselor of Embassy, [REDACTED] and Commercial Attaché, American Embassy, Havana.

Source mentioned herein was [REDACTED] who is a former source for the Miami Office. *(SAC)*

Information has been classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it reflects investigation on the part of Legal Attaché, Havana.

It is to be noted that ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA is Commander of the Fortress at La Cabana, Havana. He is an Argentine citizen who has expressed anti-American sympathies. CAMILO CIENFUEGOS is the Commander of the Military Camp "Libertad" formerly Camp Columbia, Havana.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)  
 1 - Havana  
 JTH:lg  
 (3)

*ENCLOSURE*

DECLASSIFIED BY 602(7)(b) MS/MR/BK  
 ON 4/7/99

*b7C LD**FBI**b7C*

Classified by 602(7)(b) SML/JM  
 Exempt from CPS Category 2  
 Date of Declassification Indefinite  
12-19-77

EB SH S 50 EH 26  
 BONCH RHE

109-12-210-439

11 FEB 25 1959

52 MAR 10 1959

CONFIDENTIAL

52 MAR 10 1959

CONFIDENTIAL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

February 17, 1959

RE: CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

A source, who has a high level contact at La Cabana Fortress, Havana, Cuba, furnished the following information on February 15, 1959:

ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA is very interested in attempting to convert the salty marshes in Cienega de la Zapata into rice growing plantations. This source stated that GUEVARA reportedly has discussed this problem with FIDEL CASTRO, that CASTRO was in favor of it, and that plans were being made to have some European come to Cuba in order to make a survey of the problem.

According to this source, FIDEL CASTRO is very close to [redacted] and to ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA. He further pointed out that CAMILO CIENFUEGOS does not enjoy the trust and admiration of FIDEL CASTRO as does GUEVARA. b7C

This source further advised that there was some discussion in which GUEVARA mentioned that the Cuban Government would send a "commercial man" to Russia but definitely had no firm plans with respect to such an appointment at the present time.

This source further stated that the question of an invasion against the Dominican Republic by forces trained in Cuba is being shelved inasmuch as FIDEL CASTRO is now against such a move.

GUEVARA has been convincing FIDEL CASTRO that Cuba should embark on a tremendous plan of public works, education and social welfare benefits for the humble people. One of the things that he desires is to have commissaries where public workers might buy their foodstuffs wholesale. He has already established such a store at La Cabana.

Discussion also has been had with respect to studying the oil situation in Cuba, and there are plans to bring in technicians to determine just what prospects there are for finding oil in this country. They do not trust some of the oil companies which already have concessions to drill here.

AGENCY

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BY

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Section 552a

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109-48-12-210-440; document dated 2-17-59.

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MEMORANDUM, FBI (2-1422)

2/6/59

SAC, WFO (97-1027)

COMBINED POLITICAL ACTIVITIES  
PRO-SOVIEZ GROUPS - CUBA

g.t.

WFO

(S)

In letter dated 1/7/59, from the Agent in Charge,  
[REDACTED]

b1  
b2 b7D  
b7C

[REDACTED] information was classified "CONFIDENTIAL".  
Classification date 1/7/59, and is  
subject to the automatic declassification date of  
[REDACTED] days from the date of classification.  
[REDACTED]

2 - [REDACTED] (Blocks. 8)

3 - [REDACTED]

4 - [REDACTED] (BLOCKS 1-7)

5 - [REDACTED]

6 - [REDACTED]

7 - [REDACTED]

8 - [REDACTED]

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CLASSIFIED BY (00267NSBCE/KB)  
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b7C

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193 FEB 27 1959  
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ENCLOSURE

53 FEB 27 1959 YJW/b

RECORDED  
2/6



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Washington, D. C.  
February 6, 1968

DECLASSIFIED BY *6026116/10*

ON *4-7-99*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

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b7C

This document was referred to an attorney with the  
Ministry of Justice for the Government of Israel.

4-7-99  
CLASSIFIED BY *6026116/10*

DECLASSIFY C.N. 25X

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EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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A. H. Belmont

1/26/59

b7C

**POTENTIAL POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS IN  
LATIN AMERICA AS RESULT OF CUBAN REVOLUTION**

As result of successful overthrow of Batista regime in Cuba on 1/1/59, Fidel Castro, Cuban revolutionary leader, has emerged as a self-appointed leader of the masses in Latin America. His obvious fanatical points strongly to possibility that he may have dreams of leadership in Latin America, along lines of [REDACTED] recent moves in Middle East, to use the impetus of the Cuban revolution as a motivating force in precipitating agitation in other Latin American countries and thereby welding together a sphere of influence in that area in which he would be the predominant force. This theory is strengthened by Castro's recent visit to Venezuela as part of celebration of first anniversary of successful overthrow of dictatorial regime in that country as well as his reported statement before a press conference 1/22/59, reported in "El Mundo" (a Havana newspaper) that he was an admirer of [REDACTED] Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico) and favored independence of Puerto Rico.

b7C

b7C

Trend evidenced here points to possibility that Castro may attempt to act as crusader against dictatorial and military governments in Latin America, using as issues fact that such governments represent "vested interests," suppress civil liberties, use "strong arm" tactics and do not represent "the people." In any such crusade the Castro bloc could be anticipated to include Cuba, Venezuela and possibly Costa Rica aligned against Dominican Republic, Haiti and Nicaragua based on following analysis.

~~Political Analysis~~

109-NEW

- ① - 109-12-210 (Cuba)  
1 - 109-12-209 (Costa Rica)  
1 - 109-12-211 (Dominican Republic)  
1 - 109-12-214 (British Guiana)  
1 - 109-12-217 (Haiti)  
1 - 109-12-222 (Nicaragua)  
1 - 109-12-228 (Venezuela)

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133 FEB 20 1959

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1 - Baumgardner

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FEB 20 1959

SBB:bbr (20)

~~SECRET~~

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ORIGINALLY FILED IN

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Memorandum for A. H. Belmont  
Re: Potential Political Ramifications in  
Latin America as Result of Cuban Revolution  
109-NEW

The Dominican Republic, where Trujillo is an absolute dictator, is the stronghold of dictatorial rule in Latin America. Trujillo, himself, is a hated and feared man. He rules with an iron fist and exterminates opposition forces ruthlessly.

There are already indications of imminent upheaval in political structure of Haiti where military-type regime exists headed by President Francois Duvalier.

Nicaragua is ruled by Luis Somoza, son of the old-time dictator Anastasio Somoza (who was assassinated) and military influence in the government is predominant.

Aligned against this group with Castro would be Venezuela and possibly Costa Rica. Venezuela had a dictatorial government headed by Colonel Marco Perez Jimenez until he was ousted in January, 1958. A provisional government, combining military and civil elements, ruled until latter part of 1958 when free elections held in which Romulo Betancourt elected President. He is "left of center" in his views and admits to communist connections many years ago. He must walk a tight rope in his policies to keep military group appeased. Costa Rica is headed by President Mario Echandi Jiminez; has democratic form of government and is point where left-wing Venezuelan elements given refuge during dictatorship there. It also served as base for support of Castro revolutionary forces.

While there is no indication as yet that Castro will attempt to pull British Guiana, a British possession, into his orbit its mere existence as neighbor of Venezuela and its political make-up point to fact that it could be slated for possible alliance with Castro. In British Guiana there is an extreme left-wing political party (Peoples Progressive Party) in command [REDACTED] b7C His wife, [REDACTED] who is also [REDACTED] has record of former communist affiliations in U.S.

OBSERVATIONS:

In order to get a picture of situation and to determine whether there is a pattern which should be disseminated in government circles, we propose to determine from State and [REDACTED] as well as through research in our own files, identities of opposition groups and individuals that may be expected to agitate

GARRET

*Memorandum for A. H. Belmont*  
*Re: Potential Political Ramifications in*  
*Latin America as Result of Cuban Revolution*  
109-NEW

and provide leadership for any attempt to overthrow existing governments in American Republics, Haiti and Nicaragua.

2. Bureau will make available to appropriate agencies information concerning communist influence in Latin America, particularly in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico, and Cuba.

3. Bureau will be requested to contact institutions in order to get complete picture of data available from other agencies, as well as data developed by Bureau sources, to determine whether picture of communist influence presents pattern warranting dissemination.

RECOMMENDATION:

2. Upon receipt of names of groups and individuals, Name Check Section will prepare name check memoranda broken down according to data available from other agencies and data available from Bureau sources in order that over-all picture from possible dissemination standpoint can be analyzed.

## ROUTING SLIP

FD-4

(2-17-4)

194

Date 2/19/59

Memo To DIRECTOR, FBI - ATTENTION FOREIGN  
LIAISON

SAC \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ASAC \_\_\_\_\_  
 Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_  
 Agent \_\_\_\_\_  
 Steno \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clerk \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chief Clerk \_\_\_\_\_ File No. \_\_\_\_\_

ACTION DESIRED

Assign to \_\_\_\_\_  Open Case \_\_\_\_\_  
 Acknowledge \_\_\_\_\_  Prepare assignment cards \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bring File \_\_\_\_\_  Prepare Tickler \_\_\_\_\_  
 Call Me \_\_\_\_\_  Reassign to \_\_\_\_\_  
 See Me \_\_\_\_\_  Recharge serials \_\_\_\_\_  
 Correct \_\_\_\_\_  Search and Return \_\_\_\_\_  
 Delinquent \_\_\_\_\_  Send serials \_\_\_\_\_  
 Expedite \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
 File \_\_\_\_\_  Submit new charge-out \_\_\_\_\_  
 Leads need attention \_\_\_\_\_  Submit report by \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  Type \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  Return Serials \_\_\_\_\_  
 Undeveloped leads in your district awaiting attention.

EMBASSY WEEKA #7 2/17/59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267NS/BS/1603

xxxxx Legat, Havana  
S.A. \_\_\_\_\_  
Office \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

(In intra office use return this with notation as to action taken or explanation.)

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all matters - Cuba

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ALL MATTERS - CUBA

52 MAR 2 1954 [Signature]

109-12-210-

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184 FEB 26 1959

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Office N

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IN • UNIT

GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont 1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Liaison

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: POLICE LIAISON - CUBA

DATE: February 19, 1959

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED] 4/7/99  
DECLASSIFY ON 25X

9 ✓  
 Olson  
 Belmont  
 DeLoach  
 McGuire  
 Mohr  
 Parsons  
 Queen  
 Quinn  
 Trotter  
 W.C. Sullivan  
 Tele. Room  
 Holloman  
 Gandy  
 [REDACTED]

\*(S)

Legal Attaché advises that the American Embassy through the Point Four Program and the United States Information Service has offered the Cuban Government technical assistance for training in various matters. He believes absolutely no consideration should be given to soliciting a request for Bureau assistance but that consideration should be given only if the request comes from the President of Cuba or his delegated representative. If such a request is received, he suggests temporary assignment of a police training Agent to afford limited training to the National Police in order to build up our police contacts and to prevent some other agency, [REDACTED] or International Cooperation Agency, from providing that assistance to the detriment of our liaison arrangements.

## OBSERVATIONS:

## ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT

[REDACTED] is a Cuban attorney who was active in the July 26th Movement in New York prior to departure for Havana 1-8-59 to assume his present position. He has been contacted several times by Agents of the New York Office concerning Cuban revolutionary activities and was cooperative and pro-FBI. The present revolutionary Government of Cuba is politically heterogeneous. It includes anti-United States elements, as well as ones who are favorable toward the United States. Rather than abandon the field, it is believed that the Bureau and the United States should assist those favorable elements where possible in an effort to help them in achieving greater influence in the Cuban Government.

The Bureau police training school in Cuba from 1948 to 1950 was highly successful in building up police relations and contacts. Due to the criticism incurred by the present revolutionary Cuban Government and its political instability, such a school now would be premature. Most of the present Cuban police are young inexperienced men and the police department is disorganized. Although police officials are partisans of Fidel Castro, they have exhibited a very pro-FBI feeling. ~~It is felt therefore, that if the situation is propitious at the time a request for assistance is received, favorable consideration should be given to the suggestion to send a temporary police instructor to afford limited training to the National Police without setting up a full-fledged school.~~ Such action would help rebuild our police

Ref: 152 MAR 3 1959  
 (4) E/F  
 Inclosure sent  
 2 - 1959

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum Roach to Belmont  
RE: POLICE LIAISON - CUBA

contacts and prevent other agencies from taking over police training in Cuba.  
It should be taken, however, only if and when we receive an unsolicited official request from the Cuban Government.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended the attached cable be sent to the Legal Attache instructing that no request for assistance should be solicited from the Cubans but that if such a request is voluntarily made through official channels by the President of Cuba or his delegated representative, the Bureau would consider temporarily assigning a police instructor to afford limited training to National Police provided the political situation in Cuba is propitious at the time of the request. He is being further advised that if such a request is received, no commitments should be made without Bureau authorization but he should keep the door open for negotiations until a decision can be made by the Bureau.

I concur  
J. G.

I am opposed  
7/19 ✓  
X

PHOTO BY R. COOK

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 Airgram Cablegram

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Parsons  
Rosen  
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Trotter  
W.C. Sullivan  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

DeLoach  
McGuire  
[initials]

URGENT 2-19-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 620

AMERICAN GAMBLING ACTIVITIES IN CUBA. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZATION LUXURY CASINOS ARE BEING ALLOWED TO REOPEN. OTHER SOURCES HAVE ADVISED THAT SOME WILL REOPEN TODAY AND OTHERS WILL REQUIRE ADDITIONAL WEEKS PREPARATION. UNDER NEW REGULATIONS BINGO PROHIBITED, OPERATORS MUST HAVE ECONOMIC STANDING AND NO PRISON RECORD, NO ONE UNDER 18 YEARS MAY GAMBLE, CASINOS MUST PRESENT FIRST CLASS SHOWS AND ADVERTISING MENTIONING SPECIFIC GAMES AVAILABLE NOT PERMITTED. REGULATIONS WILL BE SET LATER CONCERNING SLOT MACHINES. AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT TAX ON CASINOS NOT YET FIXED.

b2 b7D

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED: 2-19-59 3:32 PM HJT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/1/99 BY 60267NUS/DOE/KOB

2 CC TO MM & NY  
BY O-7 FOR INFO  
2-26-59 AAS/JRC

53 MAR 5 1959

REC-65

17-12-210-445

FEB 27 1959

NAT. INT'L SEC.

CC: Mr. Radke  
Mr. Rosen

b7C

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 W.G. Sullivan

URGENT 2-22-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA CUBA NO. 624

CUBAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY, FOREIGN POLITICAL-CUBA. RE HAVANA CABLE FEBRUARY 12 LAST CAPTIONED BURO REVOLUCIONARIO DE INVESTIGACIONES INTERNACIONALES (BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS). CAMILO CIENFUEGOS, (BUFILE 105-54536) LEFT WITH 8 OF HIS FOLLOWERS 8:00 AM THIS DATE FOR NEW YORK CITY FOR SEVERAL DAYS VISIT WHERE THEY WILL BE GUESTS OF MAYOR OF CITY. SOURCE OF INFORMATION IS VISA SECTION, AMERICAN EMBASSY, HAVANA.

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED:

2-22-59

9:59 PM CTF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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 DATE 4-7-99 BY 16000 NWS/BCE/PX

REC-70

1071 10 4/6  
108 FEB 26 1959

88 MAR 1 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

108-12-210

cc: rm Belmont  
 cc: mms Roach  
 CTS  
 UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana (109-54)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

DATE: March 3, 1959

ReBulet January 20, 1959.

Due to the fact that stenographic help in this office are presently compiling various quarterly and monthly reports, report on above-captioned subject matter will not submitted until March 10.

2 - Bureau  
Havana  
lgALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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FBI - HAVANA  
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109-12-210

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Director, FBI

March 4, 1959

DAC, Miami

56629

JULY 26 COMMUNIST PARTY, MIAMI  
DDA File 100 - CUBA  
(Miami File 97-1304; Miami File 97-139)

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA

DD - CUBA

(Miami File 100-1307)

MATTER 5

~~COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA~~

DD - CUBA

(Miami File 100-1747)

4/7/59 60707100/FBI

A closing report for legal action and investigation  
notified "JULY 26 COMMUNIST PARTY, DD - CUBA,  
DD - CUBA," demands on the leadership of the  
Party to return to Cuba, and close to an American  
organization for Miami.

The file on "COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA, DD - CUBA"  
is being closed.

A final report on the file of the  
Communist Party of Cuba, DD - CUBA,  
DD - CUBA, was made on 4-16-59, and  
the subject was:

- 4 - Boston (100)
- 3 - New York (100)
- 3 - Miami
- 100 - CUBA
- 100 - CUBA

169  
NOT RECORDED  
FBI MAR 11 1959

62 MAR 11 1959

1 - Original 1 - [REDACTED] b7C  
1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Liaison  
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Yellow  
1 - Mr. DeLoach 3-4-59

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

TO LEGAL ATTACHE HAVANA  
FROM DIRECTOR FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/7/99 BY (0007NS/ACE)K8B

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER, IS DASH CUBA. REURCABLE MARCH FOUR,  
LAST. WESSELS STATEMENTS TO HAVE CUBAN PRINCIPALS MAKE DIRECT  
APPROACH TO LEGAL ATTACHE ARE COMPLETELY UNAUTHORIZED. YOU ARE  
TO MAKE NO MOVE UNTIL OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION IS MADE THROUGH  
NORMAL DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS TO THE EMBASSY IN HAVANA BY CASTRO'S  
FORCES. KEEP ME FULLY INFORMED ON ALL DEVELOPMENTS.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (detached)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Copies of Director's memorandum 3-4-59 to Messrs. Tolson,  
Belmont, Rosen, and DeLoach and copy of Havana cablegram attached.

Returned to  
Belmont ✓  
WSE

P.M. 950 A  
ENCL 0014-0024 Y PL

OK 0141-0145 BY CUST  
RECEIVED APPROVED BY [Signature]

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4/8

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6 MAR 11 1959

Sent via Cable 3/4/59

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Date: February 16, 1959

30985

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attaché, Havana (66-101)

Subject: INTELLIGENCE SURVEY - CUBA

POLITICAL

SYNOPSIS

CONFUSION IN GOVERNMENT (page 1): Complete turnover of almost all officials and subordinates in government since January 1. Up until February 13 CASTRO formulating policy without consulting with Cabinet. This led to resignation of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Most government officials lack administrative ability and are considered immature. ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING (page 4):

CASTRO by anti-American remarks has helped inflame anti-American feeling which previously did not exist in Cuba. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS (page 4): Approximately 500,000 unemployed due to ouster of government workers; strikes; hesitancy on part of business interests to commence new projects. CASTRO has had good success in appealing to workers to stop strikes. REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES MILITARY MISSIONS (page 5): United States Military Missions under attack by CASTRO being recalled. CASTRO claims going to have Venezuelans [REDACTED] train army forces. STUDENTS (5) b1

TAKING OVER HAVANA UNIVERSITY (page 7): Federation of University Students in complete control Havana University. Wants to dictate not only who should teach students but also subjects to be taught. CENSORSHIP (page 8): Telephone communications being monitored. CASTRO calls for boycott of periodicals which he considers attack revolution. EXECUTIONS OF "WAR CRIMINALS" (page 9): Approximately 325 now executed but executions still continuing. First major trial was sort of sports' affair with 12,000 personally witnessing it at Sports' Palace, Havana.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES (page 11): Communist Party in open and operating own newspaper "Hoy." Attempts to identify itself with revolution. ASYLUM PROBLEM (page 15): Cuban Government

wants right to say who should be given asylum. CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES (page 17): Gambling casinos in important towns expected to open in next few days.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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WHEN THIS REPORT WAS PREPARED  
BY THE FBI

49-12-210-450

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

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WHEN SOURCE IS UNKNOWN  
EXCEPT  
WHERE OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

February 16, 1959

RE: INTELLIGENCE SHIPMENT - CUBA

CLASSIFIED BY ~~DOX-7118 102-100~~  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X ~~47199~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL IN GOVERNMENT~~

The first six weeks of the new Cuban Revolutionary Government has shown the weaknesses of various government leaders and their total dependence for guidance on the words of FIDEL CASTRO, the "maximo lider" (greatest leader) of the revolution. The Provisional President, MANUEL URRUTIA LLEO, has proven to be a mere figurehead and one whose policies sway with the words of CASTRO. The strong man in the Government, namely [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] made two unsuccessful efforts to resign, and finally on February 13, 1959, his resignation was accepted. This resignation was brought about by the fact that government policy was difficult to formulate while FIDEL CASTRO had a free reign in making extemporaneous decisions without consulting with other Government leaders. The fact that FIDEL CASTRO has now accepted the position of Prime Minister definitely will place more responsibility upon his shoulders to think through a problem before making a snap solution.

The actual functioning of Government affairs was hampered by the almost 100 per cent turnover, not only on the part of highly placed Government officials but also on the part of the low-salaried Government employees. This resultant

~~SEARCHED 12-11-77 -450~~

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

2/16/59

take-over of Government functions by absolutely unequipped individuals has caused almost complete chaos in the day-to-day functioning of the Government. It has also caused much hard feeling on the part of old-time Government employees who were dismissed from their positions merely because they had served during the Batista regime, even though they had never been sympathetic to the policies of the former Cuban leader, General FULGENCIO BATISTA.

Over the week-end of February 7, 1959, the Cabinet approved the "Ley Fundamental" (Basic Law) which is to govern its actions until a Constitutional Government is re-established under the Constitution of 1940 or under some new constitution which might be brought up. Under this "Basic Law" the right of writ of habeas corpus is not permitted to those persons accused of "war crimes" under the BATISTA regime. It also reduced to 30 the age for President and Cabinet members, thus making FIDEL CASTRO eligible. Citizenship is conferred on foreigners who served as officers in the Rebel Army, and it contained a special provision which granted native-born citizenship to anyone who had served as an officer with the Rebel Forces for more than two years. This latter provision was tailor-made for only one individual, namely the Argentine National, ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA.

The revolution has brought into the Government a group of young, immature individuals lacking in any previous administrative experience. In many instances persons are designated for

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

2/16/59

high positions on the strength of the fact that they were individuals who accompanied FIDEL CASTRO to Cuba from Mexico on the "Gramma." The Chief of the National Police is a man of no educational qualifications and who by occupation is a taxi-cab driver. His claim to fame is that he lost three brothers in the revolution, and he is one of the original survivors of the "Gramma" expedition. Most members of the Cabinet, although considered to be honest and hard workers, are not known for their previous business or administrative experience. Prior to his accepting the position of Prime Minister, on many occasions in public utterances CASTRO would expound at great length on the Government's policies and then in the same speech would disclaim any responsibilities for mistakes made by public leaders by stating he had not appointed them and what policy such leaders formulated was their own. There is no doubt that there is honesty among the officials in the present Cuban Government. CASTRO has stated he wished Ministers' salaries to be cut in half and indicated that they henceforth would receive \$425.00 per month with nothing being given them for expenses. If this plan is carried through, there is no doubt that some Ministers will resign inasmuch as they could not possibly live on such a low standard of living.  
(No dissemination - Public knowledge. Opinion of Legat.)

ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING

FIDEL CASTRO, although stating that he is not anti-American in his sentiments, has in public remarks fanned anti-American feelings which previously did not exist in Cuba. His intemperate attacks on United States big business and United States foreign policy have been echoed by other members of his coterie. FIDEL CASTRO has some of the makings of a demagogue. In his speeches he has attacked American news agencies, American big business, American Ambassadors, and American Military Missions.

(No dissemination - Public knowledge.)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

It is estimated that at the present time there are approximately 500,000 unemployed in Cuba. Although in the first month of the revolution there were numerous strikes on the part of labor, CASTRO and the Government leaders have pointed out that, although they realize that in most instances the workers had just grievances, workers should defer their demands until such time as the sugar crop has been harvested. It is to be noted that this crop is usually harvested between December 15 and April 15, at which latter date the rains usually commence in Cuba and prevent further work in the cane fields. CASTRO has had good success in convincing the workers that they should return to their jobs, but in public speeches he has pointed out to them that the Government in the future will see to it that their demands are met.

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

2/16/59

CASTRO has stated that agrarian reform is the cornerstone of his economic program. In this respect he stated that in order to combat unemployment, greater job opportunities must be created; that to create greater job opportunities new industries were needed which would be protected by stringent tariffs. Under the agrarian reform the rural population would have more funds with which to purchase products from these new industries. CASTRO, himself, during the first part of February made a trip to the Eastern part of Cuba where he distributed some lands to the peasants.

Factors which tend to create the present poor economic conditions are an unstable labor market with wildcat strikes; the lack of tourism; the freezing of a number of bank accounts and safe deposit boxes; and the hesitancy on the part of business to engage in new enterprises under an unstable government.

(No dissemination - Public knowledge.)

REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES MILITARY MISSIONS

CASTRO on numerous occasions has stated that United States Military Missions must be removed from Cuba. He derides these missions by claiming that they had trained the defeated Batista forces. CASTRO wished to convey the impression that his military genius had defeated a much larger army and, furthermore,

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an army that had been trained by U. S. military men. Most informed people realize that the defeat of the Batista forces was brought about by corruption on the part of the high Cuban military leaders and poor morale on the part of the average foot soldier. No specific request was made by Cuban officials for the withdrawal of U. S. Military Missions; however, when United States authorities stated that consideration would be given to the withdrawal of such groups, the Cuban Government stated that it would agree to such withdrawal.

Articles have appeared in the public press which state that the Cuban Army will be reorganized in the outlying regions into a rural guard [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S) b1  
[REDACTED]  
CASTRO has also mentioned that he had plans to have his Army trained by a military mission from Venezuela. He either forgets or does not know that the Venezuelan Army is being trained by one of the largest U. S. Missions in Latin America.

The old Army of Cuba is completely disorganized, and it has been reported that CASTRO will not permit one official of the old Army to be retained in his position.

[REDACTED] is presently in Havana and is taking a hand in the reorganization of the new Cuban Army. b7C

(No dissemination - Public knowledge.)

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STUDENTS TAKE OVER HAVANA UNIVERSITY

During the week of February 3, 1959, the Federation of University Students (FEU) took over the premises of Havana University and ousted the University Council which ruled this institution. The FEU stated that the University Council had not acted rapidly enough in dismissing former faculty members who had close association with the Batista regime and also that such council had not corrected the deficiencies in the university's curricula. As in most Latin American countries, the university students are a strong political force. At Havana University they have always been a source of trouble. FIDEL CASTRO, himself, while a student at Havana University, was considered to be one of the "gangster elements" which terrorized not only the student body but the faculty members. It is known that in the past students have secured degrees from this University by threatening at gunpoint the professors. It is also known that professors have received emoluments for years even though they taught no classes.

The FEU at the present time wants complete voice, not only in the selection of professors but also what subjects will be taught.

A serious bone of contention has arisen with respect to private universities by the application of "Law 11" which abrogates all degrees conferred by these universities during

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the past two years. The claim is made by the revolutionary government that this is necessary so as not to penalize the students who were fighting with the revolutionary forces during the time that private universities were conferring degrees.

The largest of the private universities is that of the American-owned "Villanueva" located in Havana. This university is now closed. Authorities in charge of Villanueva University state that they will not reopen the university until "Law 11" is repealed and also will not tolerate the control of their university by members of the FEU.

The Minister of Education, a young, 28-year-old revolutionary with no previous administrative experience, has been openly backing the FEU in its claims.

(No dissemination - Public knowledge and opinion of Legat.)

CENSORSHIP

As pointed out above, the writ of habeas corpus for "war criminals" has been suspended. It has also been reliably ascertained that international telephone calls and some local telephone calls are being monitored by Government authorities. CASTRO in numerous public statements has attacked the "monopolistic" North American press services, claiming they have not given a true picture of the Cuban revolutionary scene. He

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has stated he would like to see Latin American nations form a new Latin American press service. CASTRO has proven himself to be very "thin skinned" with respect to any public criticism. The prominent Cuban magazine "Big Zag", which is noted for its sharp cartoons, bore the brunt of a verbal attack by CASTRO because of several cartoons appearing in the magazine which CASTRO considered to be anti-revolutionary. CASTRO publicly called for a boycott against any periodicals which he considered were attacking the revolution.

(No dissemination - Public knowledge.)

EXECUTIONS OF "WAR CRIMINALS"

To date approximately 325 former followers of the Batista regime have been executed before firing squads throughout Cuba. World press reaction to wholesale executions by present Cuban officials caused CASTRO to invite to Cuba approximately 300 foreign newspapermen in what he called "Operation Truth." In connection with this operation, on January 21, 1959, he delivered a speech in the Central Park of Havana, at which gathering Government officials claimed one million persons were in attendance. In his talk CASTRO called on the people for public support for the execution of Batista "war criminals." The following day, January 22, 1959, the Government staged what was billed a model public trial of one of these "war criminals", which trial was to demonstrate to the world the fairness of the court martial proceedings. The accused was one of the Batista Army commanders

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with the worst of reputations, namely Major JESUS SOSA BLANCO. The proceedings were televised and were personally witnessed by 17,000 persons. The scene was the Havana Sports Palace, and, instead of a murder trial, it had all the earmarks of a sporting event. The hooting, howling mob cheered on the prosecution and booed the defense. SOSA BLANCO in defense stated that this was not a trial but merely a spectacle like that which was held in the Coliseum of Rome. He was found guilty and ordered to be shot; however, his case was appealed, and, evidently because of the world-wide press attacks on the type of trial he received, a new trial for him has been ordered. It is Legal Attache's opinion he will be shot.

In the Havana area, ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA is the one conducting the trials of the Batista sympathizers. With methodical frequency his court martial hearings result in a sentence of death for the accused.

CASTRO has consistently alleged that such executions are necessary and has stated that the Government will have terminated with them by March of 1959. In many instances those being tried for "war crimes" were officers of the Batista forces who claimed that they killed rebels merely in Army battles. The courts do not listen with much sympathy to the plea that such officers were mainly carrying out their duties. At the present time approximately 20 Cuban aviators of the Batista Army are

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being tried in Oriente Province for having carried out the orders of their commanding officers to bomb Cuban towns.

There is no voice raised among the revolutionary leaders to condemn those of their members who committed acts of terrorism against the Batista Government. Those rebel sympathizers who threw bombs into stores in Havana during the revolutionary days whereby women were killed and maimed are now considered to be the heroes of the revolution.

Information has been received that one of the individuals who was instrumental in stealing a Miami-to-Cuba bound Cuban Airlines Viscount may now hold an important Government position. In the stealing of this plane, which crashed in Oriente Province on attempting to land, several American citizens were killed. Because of the violent reaction of the press at that time to this haphazard endangering of civilian life, the rebel leaders stated that such attempted theft was done without their sanction and that those involved in it would be punished; however, no such action is known to have been taken.

(No dissemination - Public knowledge and opinion of Legat.)

#### COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

The Partido Socialista Popular (PSP - Cuban Communist Party) daily newspaper "Key", which has appeared daily since January 5, 1959, continues to espouse the line of continued

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close cooperation between the revolutionary forces with full participation in the new government for all elements which participated in the liberation. The PSP claims such participation. It attempts to closely align the Communists and their program with the Castro Government. Of course, it violently attacks the United States as being "imperialistic" and is highly laudatory of Soviet achievements.

The PSP has openly established its Cuban National Headquarters at Calle Prado 426 in Havana and is reportedly in the process of opening Provincial and Sectional Offices throughout the country.

During the first month of the revolution there were very few public attacks on the part of newspapers or Government officials against the PSP; in fact, to the contrary, July 26 leaders, such as ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA and CAMILO CIENFUEGOS openly stated that they saw nothing wrong with having a legally constituted Communist Party.

Beginning with about February 1, 1959, however, some Havana newspapers have begun to attack Communism. The leading Cuban weekly magazine "Bohemia" carried a six-page article which claimed that Communism in Cuba was merely trying to disrupt normal Cuban-United States relationships. This article pointed out the threat to Cuba of the world-wide conspiracy which was Communism.

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Other newspapers also have attacked openly the PSP and its leaders, claiming that they took orders from Moscow.

Although in the first few days of the revolution the files of the Bureau for Repression of Communist Activity (BRAC) were confiscated and placed in the hands of ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA, information has been received by this office that rebel leaders, including FIDEL CASTRO, now are fearful of the Communist threat and are desirous of forming a highly secret Government organization which would be one to investigate Communism and be vigilant concerning its endeavors.

(S) [redacted] and public source. Disseminated locally and [redacted] advised.) b1

The [redacted] publicly stated on January 25, 1959, that the Cuban Revolutionary Government did not contemplate establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The [redacted] however, on February 4, 1959, stated that the Cuban Government was not "antianything or anti-any nation" and pointed out that if the United States maintained diplomatic relations with Communist-bloc countries, there is no reason that Cuba should not do likewise. b7C

Information was received by this office that [redacted] a representative of the Russian newspaper "Pravda" had come to Havana from Mexico on January 21, 1959. He was

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accompanied by [REDACTED] a representative of the  
Mexico City newspaper "El Popular." Source advised that  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b7C

ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA.

(Source - [REDACTED]  
disseminated locally and to Bureau by  
letter February 9, 1959, titled CURRENT  
SOVIET ESPIONAGE AND SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.)  
b7C

[REDACTED] a representative of the PSP to the  
21st Communist Party Congress in Moscow, according to public  
sources, claimed that the PSP of Cuba "working underground at  
the price of the lives of many of its leaders, actually launched  
the struggle for unification of all Cuban revolutionary forces."

On February 7, 1959, newspapers in Havana alleged that  
[REDACTED] the PSP, was going to Moscow to  
"receive instructions." In a public letter he stated he intended  
to make a trip to Moscow in connection with the World Peace  
Council.  
b7C

Two sources have advised that [REDACTED] has mentioned  
that he had fears that the Communists might become too strong,  
especially in the labor field. Another source has advised that  
b7C

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CAMILO CIENFUEGOS, one of the July 26 Commanders, is attempting to set up a secret government organization to investigate Com-[REDACTED]

(Sources - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Disseminated locally  
and last part to Bureau by cable.)

b2 b7D  
b7C

ASYLUM PROBLEM

Some diplomatic establishments in Cuba have been irritated over the attitude of the Cuban Government with respect to the asylum problem. The Cuban Secretary of State alleged that many individuals who had been given asylum by foreign embassies were nothing more than criminals. The diplomatic establishments themselves stated that they were the only ones who could judge to whom they furnished asylum. The problem was further heightened when, on two occasions, planes which were taking asylees out of the country found it necessary to return to Cuba, presumably suffering from mechanical trouble. On one of these occasions the Cuban Government stated that those returning were no longer eligible to receive asylum. After strong protest on the part of the diplomatic embassy involved (Chile), these individuals again were permitted to enter the Embassy. They are still there. It has been rumored that the malfunctioning of the airplanes was merely a ruse whereby Cuban Government authorities hoped to be able to get their hands on some of those seeking asylum. The

~~SECRET~~

Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

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irritation of the Cuban Diplomatic Corps reached such a degree

[REDACTED] official Cuban reception in honor of the Cuban here

[REDACTED] was boycotted by the foreign embassy establishments. b7C

(No dissemination - Public knowledge.)

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CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

1. Top Hoodlums

Only two top hoodlums are definitely known to be in Havana area at the present time. They are SANTO TRAFFICANTE and [REDACTED] both Miami Top Hoodlums. Sources have indicated that additional top hoodlums probably would appear on the Cuban scene in the near future if the gambling casinos are reopened. b7C

2. Gambling

FIDEL CASTRO has publicly stated that the gambling casinos will be reopened. Local American gamblers have indicated that they hoped to have the casinos opened by February 21, 1959. Because tourism is at almost a standstill, many casino operators have indicated they would prefer to keep the casinos closed because they feel they would lose less money.

In this connection, sources have indicated that it was [REDACTED] strong stand against reopening gambling casinos which caused him to submit his resignation. In early speeches FIDEL CASTRO had, to a certain extent, committed the new Cuban Government to reopening the casinos on a controlled and limited basis. Subsequent demonstrations by employees of the gambling casinos apparently gave the necessary impetus to the move to get the casinos

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Re: Intelligence Survey - Cuba

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reopened. It is expected that the gambling casinos in the Sans Souci and Tropicana night clubs, as well as in the Hotels Riviera, Miramar, Nacional, and Capri will reopen. Also, there have been indications that the casinos in the Hotels Comodoro and Plaza possibly may reopen. The reopening of gambling casinos will be done on a trial basis, and there are definite indications that the Cuban Government contemplates "taking over" these casinos after a period of a few months. American gamblers in Havana recognize that this may happen but are confident that Cuban operated and managed gambling casinos will not be successful and will not attract tourists.

3. "Take"

No definite pronouncement as yet has been made by the Cuban Government as to the percentage of profit the Government desires to receive from gambling operations. As previously reported, FIDEL CASTRO on one occasion stated that the casino profits would be divided as follows:

40 per cent - Cuban charity;

30 " " - tourist promotion;

30 " " - casino operators.

One source has indicated that this statement by CASTRO concerned itself with the gross take of the casino rather than with the net profit and pointed out that no casino could operate on 30 per cent of the gross take for the casino operator.

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4. Police Tie-Ups With Organized Crime

As yet, there has been no indication of any police tie-ups with organized crime. There is, of course, as yet a substantial lack of organization on the part of the various Cuban law enforcement agencies, as well as a lack of clarity as to just what jurisdiction these agencies have. In addition, there has been no indication as to what particular police agency might have contact with or jurisdiction of gambling casinos.

5. Other Criminal Activity

No new developments.

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
AND CABINET AS OF JANUARY 26, 1959

RECEIVED FROM  
FEB 3 1959  
STATE DEPT OHB

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CUBA

Provisional President..... Manuel Eugenio URRUTIA Illes

Prime Minister..... Jose MIRE CARDONA

Minister of State (Foreign Relations)..... Roberto Daniel AGRAMONTE Pichardo

Minister of Interior..... Luis Orlando RODRIGUEZ Rodriguez

Minister of Defense..... Augusto MARTINEZ Sanchez

Minister of Justice..... Angel FERNANDEZ

Minister of Finance..... Rufina LOPEZ Fresquet y Ruiz

Minister of Commerce..... Raúl CEPERO Bonilla

Minister of Health..... Julio MARTINEZ Pérez

Minister of Labor..... Manuel FERNANDEZ García

Minister for Recovery of  
Misappropriated Assets..... Faustino PEREZ Hernandez

Minister in Charge of the  
National Economic Council (Minister of Economy).... Regino BOTTE Leon

Minister of Transport..... Julio CAMACHO Aguilera

Minister of Education..... Armando HART Dávalos

Minister of Agriculture..... Humberto SORIA Marin

Minister of Public Works..... Manuel RAY Rivero

Minister of Communications..... Enrique OLTUSKI Osaki

109-113-311

421

Secretary to the President..... Luis BUCH Rodriguez

Special Adviser to the President  
for Public Affairs..... Carlos FRANQUIN Mesa

Presidential Delegate to the  
Armed Forces (non-Cabinet post)..... Fidel CASTRO Ruz

J. C. Me.

m • UNITF

GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana (64-794)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER - CUBA

DATE: February 4, 1959

Re Legat, Madrid letter to Bureau January 5, 1959.

For a short period after the revolution on January 1, 1959, in Cuba, [REDACTED] However, about January 20, 1959, he was assigned as [REDACTED]

Extra copies of this letter are being furnished for the attention of the Legal Attache, Madrid.

RUC

4 - Bureau  
1 - Havana  
JTH:lg  
(5)

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1cc Madrid  
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I - Mr. Belmont  
I - [REDACTED]

b7C

2-11-59

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

TO ~~ALL~~ MR. BELMONT, HAVANA

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (109-12-210)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA. CURRENT NEWS DISPATCH  
INDICATES CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN CUBA REDUCING AGE LIMIT  
FOR PRESIDENCY TO THIRTY YEARS AND SPECIAL PROVISION DECLARING  
GUEVARA IS CUBAN BY BIRTH, ALTHOUGH BORN IN ARGENTINA. ARTICLE  
INDICATES BOTH GUEVARA AND CASTRO NOW ELIGIBLE FOR PRESIDENCY.  
BE ALERT TO ADVISE BUREAU PROMPTLY OF ANY INDICATION THAT  
GUEVARA BEING GROOMED FOR PRESIDENCY OR ANY RESPONSIBLE  
POSITION IN CURRENT GOVERNMENT IN VIEW OF HIS COMMUNIST  
BACKGROUND.

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DATE 4/7/99 BY COLOMBO/ACB/PB

SBD:mdm  
(7) [initials]

1 - 105-19305 (Guevara)

Note: Cover memorandum [REDACTED] to A.H. Belmont, 2-10-59,  
same caption, SBD:bcbf.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route thru for review)

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63 FEB 16 1959

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McGuire  
W.C. Sullivan

MAIL ROOM

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109-12-210  
NOT RECORDED

4 FEB 18 1959

60 FEB 19 1959 J.W.H.

REPORT OF CONDITIONS IN MEXICO



the 1st moment from the beginning to the present time, I have been a  
bit too busy. I have had no time to do much work.  
But I hope I hope you will be in his office to speak  
with him in our government, but I have a complaint against  
the basic dishonesty of the Cuban policies.

LEO MOWERY Business is not a priority. There  
is robbery and Latino employees are not wanted.  
And the hotels are empty. The cities are silent. They  
promise land reform and public works. Agrarian reform, which  
is closely connected with the national economy, is  
suffering interference. The Government is taking  
groups abroad if blind, care work, and placing them  
in countries. Some of the best workers are being taken.

JOSEPHINE Communism is a disease. They are here to  
colonize, especially in Latin America. Communism  
already is in the negro population. It is important  
they will be able to exert any great influence over  
any kind of government.

EDWARD RICKARD At the moment, the United States is  
charged with the reorganization of the Cuban Army.

in the Cuban Army, and would be independent of the army, and  
the command of national militia. He wanted the Cuban civil  
guard, guardia civil, and police completely from the army. The  
army will disappear. He hoped to give a limited retirement  
allowance with 20 or more years service. The Robredo forces will  
be incorporated into the new Army. The present group is  
excellent U.S. trained officers, all pro-U.S. It will allow them  
to do a good job. I inferred from his remarks that he wants  
to feel himself secure in the middle, so will not take the  
return of the U. S. Army mission. The mission of the army will  
be internal security. \_\_\_\_\_ stated that they had no fear of  
foreign aggression, and agreed with me that whether the Cubans  
like it or not, the U. S. would take care of that. All the  
officers of the new Cuban Army, including Robredo, were in  
agreement with \_\_\_\_\_

"The Cuban Army  
cannot change you."

2. DIAZ CUELLAR This was not discussed with Cuban Army  
officers. Without exception no civilian informed me whether  
that Castro, having once performed the plamorous role of  
"revolutionary", could not reduce himself to the face book of  
a civil administrator. He has stated many times that he wants  
to do this. His leadership leaders are planning the invasion of  
Cuba, committee and the overthrow of the British. It is  
believed that Castro will eagerly accept the Tvershkin plan.

bxc

## DECODED COPY

 Airgram Cablegram

Tolson ✓  
 Belmont ✓  
 Mohr ✓  
 Nease ✓  
 Parsons ✓  
 Rosen ✓  
 Tamm ✓  
 Trotter ✓  
 W.C. Sullivan ✓  
 Tele. Room ✓  
 Holloman ✓  
 Gandy ✓  
  
 DeLoach ✓  
 McGuire ✓  
 W.C. Sullivan ✓

URGENT 2-6-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, HAVANA NO. 610

CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS. [REDACTED] ADVISED THIS DATE CUBAN GOVERNMENT MONITORING INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CALLS. [REDACTED] LOCALLY STATES GOVERNMENT ALSO MONITORING SOME LOCAL CALLS.

b2/b7D  
b2

JAMES T. HAVERTY

RECEIVED: 2-6-59 5:46 PM HJT

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/7/09 BY [REDACTED] NS/BCP/BS

EX 105

REC. 53 107-18-314-430

cc: Mr. Roach  
cc: Mr. Belmont

b2

63 FEB 19 1959

2 FEB 19 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267NS/PLC/KOB

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss \_\_\_\_\_



File  
109-12-210

109-12-210  
NOT RECORDED  
14 FEB 18 1959

b7c

X ENCL CURE  
5-SD

14 FEB 18 1959  
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FBI/DOJ

*Office Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 12, 1959

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

**SUBJECT: CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS**

By cablegram dated February 6, 1959, the Havana Office advised that an informant had told them that the Cuban Government was monitoring international telephone calls.

A teletype was sent to Miami dated February 11, 1959, furnishing them this information. The Director has asked, "Why did we wait so long before alerting Miami?"

At the outset, we should have placed a note on the yellow of the deferred radiogram going to Miami for the information of the Director and other Bureau officials to the effect that Miami had previously been alerted on July 10, 1958, that all telephone calls to and from Cuba were being monitored by the Cuban Government. Because of this previous alert, we did not consider this an urgent matter and take action on the copy of the cable from Havana but waited for the original to be routed down. The original of this cablegram was received in this Division on February 9, routed to Nationality Intelligence Section, and then to Liaison Section where it was received on February 10. It was believed desirable as a precaution to realert the Miami Office to this situation. Consequently a deferred radiogram was dictated. It was typed by the stenographer on the afternoon of the 10th of February and dated February 11 and sent up on February 11.

~~ACTION:~~

~~Had we placed a note on the yellow of the communication going to Miami it would have been clear why this matter was handled by deferred radiogram. (It was later changed to a teletype due to radio facilities being out of operation for messages to Miami.) We will be alert to do this in the future.~~ R.F.C. 53

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - Mr. Cleveland  
1 - Mr. Roach

JAS:mtb  
(6)

But meantime an  
entirely new Govt  
had taken over!

3 FEB 13 1959

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109-HQ-12-210-432, document dated 5-1-63.

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FBI/DOJ

1 -  
1 -  
1 - Yellow

CODE

RADIOGRAM TELETYPE

2-11-59  
Changed to Teletype per [REDACTED]  
per [REDACTED] max

DEFERRED

TO SAC MIAMI

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

CUBAN POLITICAL MATTERS. INFORMATION RECEIVED THAT CUBAN GOVERNMENT IS MONITORING INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CALLS. ASSUME FOR SECURITY REASONS THAT ANY CALL YOU MAKE TO THE HAVANA OFFICE IS BEING MONITORED.

WFE:jaw  
(4) [Signature]

[Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1/29/99 BY 60267 NSFOC

NR. 112242  
ENC. 2242-2246 BY 1/

CK.2303-2358 BY 2/

APPROVED BY [Signature]

TYPED BY \_\_\_\_\_

FILED BY \_\_\_\_\_

REG-50

3 FEB 13 1959

TELETYPE

FEB 11 1959

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OOB

16  
8 P JHM

F B I

~~SECRET~~

Date: 2/11/58

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson  
 Mr. Belmont  
 Mr. DeLoach  
 Mr. McGuire  
 Mr. Mohr  
 Mr. Parsons  
 Mr. Rosen  
 Mr. Tamm  
 Mr. Trotter  
 Mr. Webb  
 Mrs. Brown  
 Mr. Holloman  
 Miss Gandy

To: DIRECTOR, FBI  
 From: SAC, WFO (97-1017)  
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA  
 IS - CUBA

REC-33

Attached hereto are six copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The information contained therein was furnished by [REDACTED]

The attached letterhead memorandum is classified "Confidential" since it involves investigative coverage of a foreign diplomatic establishment and the information furnished by the informant could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and jeopardize the future effectiveness thereof.

## ENCLOSURE

- ① - Bureau (Encs.)  
 (I-65-47134) (EMBASSY OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)  
 2 - WFO  
 (I-65-3731) (EMBASSY OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)

MM:les  
 (S)

47134  
 CLASSIFIED BY 60267 NIS/DCI/185  
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

10 STATE [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REG-33

10 FEB 11 1958

REG-33

REG-33

~~SECRET~~

NATL/ME. SEC.

Approved: Z. J. Boardman Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
 Special Agent in Charge

109-12-210

RECORDED



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~SECRET~~

Washington 25, D. C.  
February 11, 1959

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

EMBASSY of DOM. REP.

b1

DOM. REP. D.C.

b1

CUBA

D.C. FLA

EMBASSY of DOM. REP.

b1

CUBA

b1

b1

b1

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-13-59 BY [redacted]

4/1/99  
CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]  
DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted] 25X

AGENCY 100-  
REQ. REF. # [redacted]  
DATE 12-13-59  
FO. [redacted]  
67

MMB-15-DIV (600)

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ENCLOSURE

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FBI/DOJ

*Office Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : *A. H. Belmont*

DATE: *February 10, 1959*

**FROM**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/7/99 BY 10027M

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

In connection with article in The Washington Daily News, 2-9-59, bearing headline "Reds Rebuilding Fences in Cuba" the Director commented he had heard on radio this morning that Cuba changed its constitution so as to enable Guevara to become Cuban citizen and eligible for Presidency of Cuba.

The Washington Daily News, 2-10-59, carries news story from Havana by its editor, John T. O'Rourke, indicating Cuban cabinet has voted to rescind constitutional requirements relating to age limits for presidential candidates and has voted to reduce age limit to 30 years. Previous limit not shown. Castro is 32 and article indicates he was behind the change.

This story also indicates United Press International (news service) in a dispatch filed later said constitutional change would make both Castro and Ernesto Guevara eligible for presidency. Dispatch pointed out Guevara was made eligible by special provision declaring he is "Cuban by birth" even though he was born in Argentina. This makes him what is known as "an honorary native" of Cuba. News articles attached.

ACTION:

For information. Attached is cable to Legal Attaché, Havana, alerting him to this information and instructing that he advise Bureau promptly of any indication that Guevara being 109-12-210 groomed for presidency or any other responsible office.

SBD:bcf  
(7)

cc - I - [REDACTED]  
I - [REDACTED]  
I - Belmont  
I - W. C. Sullivan  
I - DeLoach

cc: 105-19305 (Guevara)  
Enclosures

## \Enclosures

cc: 105-19  
Enclosures

EX 103

REG'D

JUNRECC.NET.DZ.COM

51

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DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  ✓  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_   
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  ✓  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_   
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_   
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_   
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_   
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_   
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_   
Mr. W. C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_   
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_   
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_   
  
See Me \_\_\_\_\_   
Note and Return \_\_\_\_\_   
Prepare Reply \_\_\_\_\_   
For Your Recommendation \_\_\_\_\_   
What are the facts? \_\_\_\_\_   
Remarks:

*I heard on  
radio this  
morning that  
Cuba changed  
its Constitution  
so as to enable*

*Guevara & his  
followers to become  
eligible for the Presi-  
dency of Cuba.*

*To Belmont  
10-59  
SAC b6  
10-12-62  
K. 5-68*

b7c

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/7/09 BY [Signature]

REG-13

4/11/09  
FBI - BOSTON  
4/10/09

~~House of Real Concern~~

## Reds Rebuilding Fences in Cuba

By EDWARD TOMLINSON

The tumult and shouting that accompanied the revolution has subsided somewhat and now responsible Cuban business and professional men, particularly foreign investors, are deeply worried over the resurgence of communism in the sugar-rich island.

Members of the provisional administration of President Manuel Urrutia, and rebel boss Fidel Castro have stoutly denied it. But there no longer seems to be any doubt that the "comrades" had indeed infiltrated "The 26th of July Movement" which overthrew the regime of strongman Fulgencio Batista.

### THE BLOOM

The People's Socialist Party, the name under which the communists operate in Cuba, is coming once again into full bloom. Moreover it has sent a delegate to the Soviet Union to report to the Kremlin on the part played by the "fascists" in the bloody civil war.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4/7/99 BY 60267NSP/KB

Sivero Aguirre, member of the People's Socialist National Committee, told the Twenty-first Communist Party Congress in Moscow last week that "the communists were in the first ranks of the insurgents. The Party, working underground," he declared, "actually launched the struggle for unification of all the Cuban revolutionary forces in the campaign against the dictatorship."

### OPPOSED

It is no secret that President Urrutia and most members of his cabinet strongly oppose any such collaboration with the Reds. But at the moment they do not control the guns nor the statements of military leaders, much less exercise any influence over the various agencies of communication of which the communists are making free use.

Such men as Juan Matello, head of the Party

Roca and Lazaro Diaz, who launched a famous campaign against "Yankee imperialism," their favorite epithet, by overrunning the country upon the Cuban forces, are still in command of the island from their bases in North America.

But most physicians are less concerned about the public declarations and definitions in Havana than they are about the less dramatic and subversive activities of the anti-American agents sent out over the country.

### KEY POSITIONS

Even before the Fidelistas or rebel forces took over the capital, anti-communist labor goods held positions in many of the Ponce, Vinales locals and in five of the 22 seats on the Executive Council of the Central National Conference of Labor.

Castro has since picked men who are headquarters of the organization as well as stations in the interior and in the capital. From other anti-communist professional groups in the outside areas, millions of whom are sugar workers, he has also drawn.

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, Monday, February 9, 1959

ENCLOSURE

- 4 -

file 5 JP

# **Cuban Constitution Changed**

# **Castro Is Eligible for President**

**By JOHN T. O'ROURKE**  
Editor of The Washington Daily News

HAVANA, Feb. 10—Fidel Castro, Cuba's revolutionary boss, has made himself legally eligible to the Presidency of Cuba, regardless of what the Cuban constitution used to say.

Dr. Castro, who has declared he "wanted only to re-establish the constitution as the basis of Cuba's government and had no personal ambitions beyond overturning Fulgencio Batista's brutal tyranny," has caused hand-picked ministers to rescind non-Stalinist in the constitution which would have prevented him from being a candidate for the presidency. These provisions relate to age. Dr. Castro is 32.

#### **ACTION IGNORED**

The cabinet has voted to rescind the constitutional requirements and also has voted that the age limit be reduced to 30 years. Actually, the whole cabinet quietly took action approximately 15 days ago. The sole action referred to in the cable only by mention and without explanation describes the fact. It was reported by the ~~newspaper~~ press and radio.

This happened at about the time Dr. Castro said there would be an election in 18 months or two years, disclaiming presidential ambitions for himself with the statement, "If I really wanted presidency why would I wait 18 months?"

The action may or may not explain Dr. Castro's remarks—depending on the interpretation.

## **TWO VIEWPOINTS**

One official said, "Since he makes the decisions, it would be better for him to have executive responsibility."

There is no doubt the decisions of Provisional President Manuel Urbutia and the Cabinet depend on Dr. Castro's approval. The implication of the foregoing is that elections will be held as soon as possible—consonant with Dr. Castro's certain victory.

Another interpretation is that since Dr. Castro clearly intends to run the country and the danger of unconstitutional maneuvers may increase, it is best to give a semblance of legality to the actual head of the state. Therefore it is wisest to provide legal prerogatives as fast as possible to enable him to run for office and get elected if he is able to do so.

No doubt, Mr. Castro would be elected if he ran today as own remarks acknowledged — "If it were legally possible." It is now legally possible insofar as the revolutionary de facto government can make it so.

#### **"CHE" ELIGIBLE, TOO**

A Havana dispatch by the United Press International filed after Mr. O'Rourke's news story was received here said publication of Cuba's interim constitution delayed today both Dr. Castro and

Dr. Ernesto ("Che") Guevara,  
his Argentine citizenship  
eligible for U.S. residence.

He also said the Cuban  
constitution does not  
force him to leave the country  
but he has decided to do so.  
He made no statement on his  
denunciation of the Cuban  
declaration of birth. He said  
he was born in Argentina  
and makes no claim to  
"any" being Cuban.

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